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North Prosecution, Citing Secrets, Asks To Drop 2 Charges

By Joe Pichirallo and Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The independent prosecutor in the Iran-contra case, citing insurmountable problems with the use of classified information, moved Thursday to dismiss the central charges against Oliver L. North, the former White House national security aide.

Lawrence E. Walsh, the counsel, urged dismissal of the counts that accuse the former Marine lieutenant colonel of illegally diverting funds from the secret U.S.-Iran arms sales to the Nicaraguan contras.

If federal District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell approves Mr. Walsh's motion to drop the two charges, including conspiracy and theft of government property, there still will be a dozen felony charges remaining against Mr. North. These include obstruction of congressional and presidential inquiries, false statements to Congress and accepting an illegal gratuity. The trial is scheduled to start Jan 31.

In a motion filed with Judge Gesell, Mr. Walsh asked that the charges be formally dismissed because he had concluded they could not be tried in a manner that protects classified information.

"Efforts to simplify the charges have not eliminated the risk that a quantity of classified national security information would be compromised by a public trial" on the conspiracy and theft charges, Mr. Walsh said in the motion. Those two charges represented the heart of Mr. Walsh's case but also created the most difficult legal problems and required the greatest disclosure of sensitive information.

Mr. Walsh said he sought to dismiss the charges because of Mr. North's insistence on disclosing large amounts of secret information and the Reagan administration's refusal to declassify many documents.

The indictment was handed up in March 1988, and Mr. North is the first to stand trial of the four men charged. The others are John M. Poindexter, former national security adviser, and Richard V. Secord and Albert Hakim, middlemen in the Iran-contra scheme.

Sources said Mr. Walsh's negotiations with officials about the information that could be divulged had led him to conclude that his best chance of bringing the case to trial was to lose the disputed counts.

The sources warned, however, that Mr. Walsh's move Thursday does not guarantee that the trial will be able to proceed. They said there are still issues to be resolved over the use of classified documents necessary for both the prosecution and defense on the remaining charges.

Mr. Walsh made his request a day after he met with Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh to discuss the problems posed by the classified documents.

It was at that meeting that Mr. Walsh told the attorney general that he planned to seek dismissal of the two charges, the Justice Department said in a statement.

"The Department of Justice believes that the motion is a constructive step in the handling of very sensitive national security issues," the statement read.

The White House, facing a new round of lobbying for a presidential pardon for Mr. North, had no immediate comment.

Mr. Walsh said the judge's refusal to allow further censorship of 300 prosecution exhibits was a reason for seeking to drop the charges.

Bob Daugherty/The Associated Press

Dan Howard, the Pentagon spokesman, describing the U.S.-Libyan jet encounter during a press conference Thursday.

Pentagon Calls Libyan a 'Liar' For Saying MiGs Were Unarmed

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon spokesman called Libya's chief delegate to the United Nations "a liar" on Thursday, declaring that U.S. Navy films rebutted the Libyan diplomat's assertion that the two Libyan MiG-23s shot down by the United States on Wednesday were unarmed.

The spokesman, Dan Howard, said one of the two navy F-14s that shot down the MiGs over the Mediterranean some 43 miles (70 kilometers) from shore got within 1.5 miles of his target and brought back pictures that show the Libyan fighter was carrying both long-range Apex and short-range Aphid missiles.

"They were obviously armed aircraft with hostile intent," Mr. Howard said of the two MiG-23s, which dueled in the sky with the two F-14 fighters from the carrier John F. Kennedy. The F-14s fired four missiles, two of which downed the Libyan planes.

Mr. Howard, speaking at a news briefing at the Pentagon, said, "The Navy intelligence review of the videotape confirms that they had two Aphid missiles and two Apex missiles."

He said he presumed the pictures were of one of the MiG-23s just before it was downed by a heat-seeking Sidewinder missile fired from close in.

The Libyan delegate to the United Nations, Ali Sunni Mantasser, said on Wednesday that the U.S. Navy jets had conducted a "premeditated attack on two Libyan reconnaissance airplanes which were on a routine mission over international waters" and were unarmed.

Mr. Howard, asked how he squared his statement about photographic evidence showing the MiG-23s armament with the Libyan diplomat's statement, replied, "It tells me that the Libyan ambassador to the UN is a liar."

Mr. Howard gave new details of the incident based on interviews with the two F-14 air crews, who were flown to Washington on Wednesday to be debriefed.

The Pentagon spokesman said the duel started as a head-to-head confrontation at long distance. He said the first firing came from the lead F-14, which fired two radar-directed Sparrow missiles with the lead MiG-23 heading toward it at more than 500 miles an hour (800 kilometers an hour).

The two Sparrows, fired when the planes were eight miles apart, apparently missed, Mr. Howard said. The two Libyan pilots, probably because they saw the Sparrows coming at them, turned sharply left.

On this new course, Mr. Howard said, the two Libyan fighters were headed for a nose-to-nose encounter with the trailing F-14 fighter flying off the side of his section leader. As the Libyans closed on the second F-14, its crew fired a Sidewinder missile that blew up one of the two MiG-23s, Mr. Howard said.

The lead F-14, meanwhile, swung behind the two MiG-23s racing towatd his wingman. This put him on the tail of the Libyans, where a heat-seeking Sidewinder missile is most lethal. The Sidewinder hit the tail of the other MiG-23. Both Libyan pilots ejected and parachuted into the sea. The Pentagon said it did not know whether they had been rescued.

Mr. Howard said the F-14s had "painted" the two MiGs with their search radars when the Libyans planes were 73 miles out from their coast. The Pentagon spokesman said this had always prompted the Libyans to turn away in previous encounters with navy aircraft.

He said the Libyan pilots, in another departure from past practice, did not report to their controllers on the ground that they had been painted by the U.S. warplanes. The MiG-23s kept coming toward the navy jets and kept turning toward them for what the navy pilots feared would be head-on shots by the Libyans with their Apex missiles, Mr. Howard said.

■ No Effort to Communicate

In offering other details on the confrontation, Mr. Howard said that no effort had been made by the Americans to communicate by radio with the Libyans, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The Kremlin accuses U.S. of 'terrorism' and 'adventurism.' Page 2.
West Europe worries Reagan may be planning Libya strike. Page 2.

Bonn Drops An Inquiry On Libya Tie

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — West Germany closed its only public investigation on Thursday into the possible involvement of German companies in building a factory in Libya that the United States says could be used to make chemical weapon.

Bonn officials said undercover inquiries of the five companies would probably remain stalled unless Washington provided more data implicating the companies.

Finance Ministry auditors announced Thursday that a four-day public inquiry had so far found no evidence implicating Imhausen-Chemie GmbH in building the Libyan plant. The Reagan administration has said the company, based near the Black Forest in southwestern Germany, played a leading role in constructing the Libyan plant.

The U.S. charges have touched a raw spot in the West German psyche, because of sensitivity over the Nazis' use of poison gas in the Holocaust and over Imperial Germany's use of mustard gas in World War I.

The government officially seeks to restrict exports of military technology to areas of "regional tension," and is particularly uncomfortable with cases involving enemies of Israel.

"Bonn's reputation is at stake," an editorial in the centrist daily Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung said. "The thought is simply unbearable that, of all people, a German company should be responsible for supplying chemical arms to the unpredictable dictator and terrorist friend Gadhafi."

The government has expressed

See BONN, Page 2

U.S. Seeks Soviet Help on Libyan Plant

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States is seeking Soviet cooperation in pressing Libya to cease operations at a chemical plant that Washington says will be used to make chemical weapons, U.S. officials said Thursday.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz plans to raise American concerns over the plant when he meets here Sunday with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the officials said.

Mr. Shultz, who spoke to reporters en route to Paris, where he is to speak to a conference on chemical weapons Saturday, said that Soviet officials were not yet persuaded that the installation is a chemical weapons plant. But U.S. officials said that they planned to present Mr. Shevardnadze with new information about the installation to persuade him.

"Presumably those who are persuaded and who have contact with Libya will tell them to cease," Mr. Shultz said.

[The United States may be willing to work out a deal with Libya that would not require the destruction of the chemical plant, The Associated Press reported.

[While he stressed that U.S. intelligence analysts were "quite comfortable" with their evidence, Mr. Shultz indicated that the dispute might be resolved without leveling the facility.]

The United States has twice discussed the plant with Mr. Shevardnadze, including last month, when Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet president, was in New York.

While the Soviets have not yet concurred with the American assessment that the plant is intended to make chemical weapons, they appear sensitive to the problem of stemming the spread of chemical weapons in the Third World, American officials said.

Mr. Shultz said the Soviets had the attitude that if the installation was a chemical weapons plant, it

See CHEMICAL, Page 2

Reiko Sagiu/Reuters

HOW TO WRITE BIG AND BEAUTIFUL IN JAPAN — Aya Kobayasahi, 8, watching the ink drizzle off her writing brush at a New Year's calligraphy meeting in Tokyo's Nipipo Budondan Hall. About 7,500 students helped to display the art of handwriting.

Seoul Plans to Trim Annual War Games

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — South Korea has decided to scale back its annual military exercise with U.S. forces this spring as a conciliatory gesture to North Korea, which has long denounced the war games, South Korean press reports said Thursday.

The reports come amid increasing signs of change in the U.S.-South Korean alliance as Seoul attempts to improve relations with its communist neighbor.

General Louis C. Menetrey, commander of U.S. forces in Korea, hinted in an interview with The Korea Herald that changes were likely soon that would make the alliance more balanced and thus more palatable to Koreans.

At the same time, President Roh Tae Woo said in his New Year message that 1989 was expected to bring "a decisive moment in which the wall of confrontation between South and North Korea will be torn down."

Scaling back the annual Team Spirit exercise would mark a significant change for South Korea, which has always rejected the protests of Pyongyang. South Korea has maintained that the 10-to-14-day war exercise is defensive and irrelevant to the North-South dialogue.

The scaling-back was reported by the semiofficial wire service Yonhap and two major newspapers. Yonhap said that the cutback was likely to be largely symbolic this year, with about 10,000 fewer soldiers than planned taking part. Last year, Team Spirit involved about 200,000 troops, including most of the 43,000 U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, according to a U.S. spokesman.

But the Joong-ang Ilbo newspaper said Thursday that two Korean divisions might be pulled out, a reduction of as many as 30,000 troops. The government television network KBS said that South Korea might reduce the length of the exercise to spur the North-South dialogue. And Yonhap said that Seoul would consider canceling the exercise after this year.

A government spokesman, Kim Djun Kil, could not confirm the reports and suggested that they might represent policy discussions rather than firm decisions.

The chief spokesman for U.S. forces in Korea, Bill Fullerton, said that there had been "general dis-

See KOREA, Page 3

Shultz Denounces Arafat's Threat to Palestinians

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A threat by Yasser Arafat to kill advocates of a truce between Israel and the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip fits "very badly" with Mr. Arafat's assertion that the Palestine Liberation Organization has renounced terrorism, according to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Speaking Wednesday with editors of The Washington Post, Mr. Shultz recalled that the renunciation of terrorism was one of the conditions that the PLO chairman had agreed to meet last month in exchange for the U.S. decision to open talks with the organization.

Mr. Arafat had not agreed to renounce "all terrorism except in Israel or the West Bank," Mr. Shultz said. "It was a renunciation of terrorism. Period. That's the standard that we set out."

Mr. Shultz was commenting on remarks attributed to Mr. Arafat and broadcast Monday by Radio Monte Carlo. The remarks were apparently aimed at the mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, a Palestinian. Mr. Freij later withdraw his call for a truce in the *intifada*, or uprising, that has rocked the Israeli-occupied territories for more than a year.

"Any Palestinian leader who proposes an end to the intifada exposes himself to the bullets of his own people and endangers his life," the statement said. "The PLO will know how to deal with him."

Asked how the statement squared with the U.S. understanding of the PLO renunciation of terrorism, Mr. Shultz said, "Very badly." He said that Washington would keep pressing its view that Mr. Arafat was responsible for ending terrorist activities worldwide by all PLO factions.

Senior PLO officials dispute the U.S. interpretation. They have said that while the PLO has renounced hijackings and attacks on civilian targets outside Israel, it reserves what they claim is an internationally recognized right to use such tactics against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

A State Department official dealing with the Middle East said that the United States did not accept this PLO claim. He said that the U.S. ambassador in Tunisia, Robert H. Pelletreau Jr., had made that clear in a meeting with PLO representatives Dec. 16.

The official said there was no evidence that the PLO had engaged in terrorism since Mr. Arafat's renunciation, which was made last month at a Geneva news conference where he also recognized Israel's right to exist. He added that the United States would not regard Mr. Arafat as having broken his word if PLO figures talked about terrorism but did not practice it.

But he said, "We have made very clear that we regard Arafat's renunciation of terrorism as categorical and applying everywhere."

Kiosk

France to Raise PLO's Status

PARIS (AP) — President François Mitterrand said Thursday that France planned to elevate the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Paris to the rank of "general delegation."

He said France could not accord the PLO diplomatic representation and privileges because it had no territory. But, he said, Paris had to take into account PLO decisions to declare an independent Palestine, implicitly recognize Israel and renounce terrorism.

Reuters

Frans Andriessen, the incoming EC commissioner for external relations, is facing a trade battle with the United States. Page 15.

General News

China released about 45 African students held against their will in Nanjing. Page 2.

Business/Finance

The dollar closed at a two-month high against the Deutsche mark in Europe. Page 11.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
Up 12.86	DM	1.7998
	Pound	1.7935
	Yen	126.025
	FF	6.1445

Want to Do Something Creative? Go Back to Sleep

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a study with implications for the work performance of everyone from students and artists to hospital interns and airplane pilots, a British researcher has found that loss of sleep sabotages creative faculties and the ability to deal with unfamiliar situations more rapidly than it impairs other mental abilities.

Giving up as little as one night's sleep seriously undermines the mental skills of spontaneity, flexibility and originality that enable people to change perspective and break out of established thought patterns, said the director of the study, Dr. James A. Horne, a psychophysiologist who is an expert on sleep.

He said the new findings seemed to support the view that one primary function of sleep is to "repair the cerebral cortex from the wear and tear of consciousness."

He interprets the loss of creative ability as a sign that lack of sleep causes something to "go wrong with cerebral function" and that something fundamental in the decision-making process is thereby disturbed.

After being deprived of a night's sleep, "your mind becomes more rigid, and you stick to known ways of doing things," Dr. Horne said in a telephone interview, adding: "Your mind is in a rut, and you can't get out of it."

As a result, the ability to come up with solutions where there is "no guide where to go" is damaged.

By contrast, he said, "you can cope quite well" with tasks that require a person to engage in what psychologists call "convergent thinking." This is the ability to home in on a problem using familiar, established mental routines.

Convergent thinking is at work, for instance, when people are making things with their hands, taking multiple-choice tests, drawing up balance sheets or dealing with well-known, well-defined emergencies for which previous training has programmed them.

Serious impairment of convergent thinking does not take place until a second night's sleep has been lost, Dr. Horne said. Previous studies have shown that people deprived of one night's sleep can succeed at convergent thinking simply by concentrating harder, provided the task is interesting enough.

The new study indicates that the same is not true when "divergent thinking," the basis of creativity, is involved.

Spontaneity, flexibility and originality are all properties of divergent thinking. They are essential to a variety of pursuits, from writing a poem or painting a picture to responding to an emergency in which the person is required to "fly by the seat of his pants."

Some activities can involve a combination of the two kinds of thinking. Chess, with its fixed rules, usually requires players to survey a set of possibilities and choose a solution: the next move. This is convergent thinking.

"But if a chess player provided a completely novel and unique solution, something that had never been done before, that would be divergent thinking," Dr. Horne said.

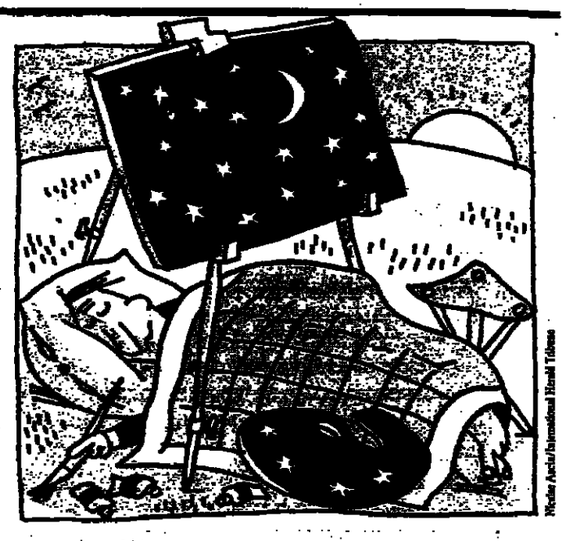
Dr. Horne, who is a professor at Loughborough University in Leicestershire, England, studies interrelationships between the brain and the body.

His study, which involved students at the university, is believed to be the first to measure systematically the effect sleep loss has on divergent thinking.

The report appears in the current issue of Sleep, a scientific journal published by the Association of Professional Sleep Societies.

In the study, 24 healthy college students received an array of tests intended to measure thinking time, fluency,

See SLEEP, Page 2



Nicole Archi/International Herald Tribune

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'Damned in China,' African Students Say They Want to Leave

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — About 45 African students held against their will for 10 days in the eastern Chinese city of Nanjing were released Thursday, but most plan to leave China as soon as possible.

"We are damned in China," said M.T. Wills, a 25-year-old student from Zambia. "Definitely we're not safe here."

Three of the 130 Africans whom the police took to a government guest house Dec. 26 after racial clashes in Nanjing were still in detention. They have been accused of injuring Chinese in an interracial brawl on Christmas Eve that sparked the unrest, initially in Nanjing and since then in other Chinese cities.

While about 1,500 African students have been invited to China, most of them on scholarships much more generous than those awarded to Chinese students, many of the Africans interviewed Thursday sounded bitter about their experience of the last two weeks.

"Even in South Africa, blacks are treated better than they are in China," said Abdul Sankoh, a 22-year-old engineering student from Sierra Leone. "At least there, innocent people are not tortured and shocked because they are black."

The Foreign Ministry denied again Thursday that the police had tortured the Africans, and also announced that three Chinese were being held for their role in the brawl that touched off the disturbances.

The racial confrontations in Nanjing, Wuhan, Beijing and Hangzhou have in some cases taken on a political character, presenting the government with the most serious challenge since student pro-democracy demonstrations were crushed two years ago. They also have contradicted, in a very public way, official statements of friendship between the Chinese and African peoples that have been exchanged for most of four decades.

In the West African country of Ghana, the official radio reported that Ghanaian students in China might be recalled because of the present unrest.

[Diplomats from Ghana and Benin said that China's handling of the incidents could damage Chinese-African ties, The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

["The way this is going, this could lead to something very nasty," a diplomat from Benin said.]

Most African countries have been hesitant to criticize China's handling of the racial clashes, partly because of the historical friendship and assistance provided by China, and perhaps partly because China subsidizes many of the African embassies in Beijing.

In the eastern city of Hangzhou, African students appeared Thursday to end a 10-day boycott of classes that began after their university telephone operator allegedly told callers that the Africans had AIDS. The confrontation appeared to be resolved by an agreement for the university to write a letter certifying that the students do not have AIDS and to provide them with a direct telephone line.

But in Nanjing, African students interviewed by telephone said that they would continue to boycott classes until all of the Africans were released.

"Not until our colleagues who have been arrested and tortured, not until they have been released are we prepared to go to class," said Sam Megene, 25, a student from Cameroon. Mr. Megene described the uncertainties of returning to a city he wants desperately to leave, and said he did not even know if his Chinese girlfriend would see him.

The Nanjing authorities have repaired the Africans' dormitory after mobs of Chinese attacked it Dec. 24 and on Dec. 25, demanding that the Africans be punished for their role in a fight in which two Africans and 11 Chinese were injured.

The official Xinhua news agency reported Thursday that the three Africans still detained had admitted breaking the law. It said that two of them, Alpha Robinson of Gambia and Dossoumou Boni Lodovic of Benin, would be detained for 15 days. The third, Alex Dosoo of Ghana, apparently will be charged in the reported beating of a university employee. The dispatch said that the employee would probably be handicapped for life because of his injuries, but it did not say what they were.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that three Chinese were also under detention for their involvement in the initial brawl. It was the first indication that Chinese would also face punishment.

The spokesman, Li Zhaoxing, said that the incident in Nanjing would not affect the friendship between China and Africa.

While Mr. Li denied that the police had tortured the Africans, the students reached by telephone Thursday insisted that many had been hit or handled roughly, and that at least eight of them, including at least one woman, had been systematically tortured.

NATO Air Command Shifts

The Associated Press

CASTEAU, Belgium — Lieutenant General Michael J. Dugan, 51, of the U.S. Air Force, will succeed General W. L. Kirk as commander of Allied air forces in central Europe in April, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization announced Thursday. General Kirk, who held the command for two years, will retire after 37 years of service with the U.S. Air Force.

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Agence France-Presse

A West German official, Willi Vögele, left, with Jürgen Hippenstiel-Imhausen, head of Imhausen-Chemie, announcing Thursday that an investigtion had found no evidence to back U.S. charges that the company had helped Libya build a chemical weapons plant.

European Allies Worry That Reagan May Plan A Strike Against Libya

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — The downing of two Libyan jet fighters on Wednesday has sharpened concerns among the Western European allies that the Reagan Administration could be setting the stage for a military strike against what Washington says is a chemical weapons plant south of Tripoli.

The greatest alarm has been signaled by Italy, which in the past has been violently embroiled in confrontations between the United States and Libya. The Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, at a cabinet meeting on Thursday, was reported to have "registered the deep concern aroused by the incident."

Newspapers and television stations in Italy have been predicting a U.S. attack on Libya for several days and, as elsewhere in Europe, the news that the aircraft carrier Theodore Roosevelt had set sail from Norfolk, Virginia, for the Mediterranean has been given considerable publicity.

The defense minister, Valerio Zanone, said he had ordered the armed forces "to intensify the measures necessary to increase aerial and naval observation, vigilance and defense."

Britain has emerged as the only European ally to endorse the Reagan administration's contention that Libya has built a chemical weapons plant in the desert town of Rabta, 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Tripoli. But on a tour of the Arab Gulf nations, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, indicated Thursday that Britain might not back a U.S. military strike against the plant.

In Abu Dhabi, Sir Geoffrey said at a news conference that Britain had "independent information on Libya's chemical weapons program showing their plant is a very large one and no doubt intended for chemical weapons production."

He justified the downing of the two Libyan jets on Wednesday, saying the U.S. Navy F-14s acted in self-defense against pursuing MiG-23s. The Americans, he said, "regard the incident as closed and make plain that it has nothing to do with their, and our, concern over the chemical weapons plant."

Sir Geoffrey declined to respond directly when asked if Britain would support an attack on the Rabta plant. But he said that "it must be emphasized that chemical weapons capability is quite different from the circumstances we thought justified the action take some time ago" — an allusion to the 1986 air raids. Those raids came after U.S. accusations that Libya had orchestrated the terror bombing of a West Berlin discothèque.

"There are a number of countries which have chemical weapons capability," Sir Geoffrey said, "and it's therefore a different character from the terrorist action which justified self-defense action some time ago."

After U.S. fighter-bombers attacked targets in Tripoli and Benghazi in 1986, two Libyan patrol boats fired two missiles at an U.S.-run radar installation on the Italian island of Lampedusa south of Sicily. And last April, on the second anniversary of the raids, a terrorist bomb at a U.S. servicemen's club in Naples killed five persons.

The deputy prime minister in Italy, Gianni de Michelis, said after the cabinet meeting on Thursday, which was dominated by the tension in the Mediterranean, that Italy would "continue to ask the European Community to take a political position." But he conceded that the 12-nation body was unlikely to do so because of Britain's support for the United States.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was severely criticized for permitting U.S. F-111 bombers to fly from Britain in the 1986 raids against Libya. The U.S. attacks appeared to kindle anti-U.S. sentiment in Britain at the time.

The French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, when asked Wednesday about the shooting-down of the two Libyan MiG-23s not far from the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, said, "France hopes that tension does not mount in the Mediterranean."

Mr. Dumas said France did not yet have "all the elements" to make a "definitive judgment" about the U.S. assertion that Libya had built a chemical weapons plant.

President François Mitterrand said he would be writing to the leaders of the seven leading industrial democracies to urge a meeting of terrorism experts to forge closer cooperation in combating terrorist attacks against civilian aircraft.

In Athens, the government spokesman, Sotiris Kostopoulos, said Greece would not allow U.S. military bases in the country to be used for hostile actions against Libya. But as the United States operates complex communications equipment, this restriction might be difficult to enforce.

Greece, which maintains close ties with Libya, reacted relatively mildly to the downing of the two Libyan jets. The spokesman called on both sides to "demonstrate a cool mind and avoid actions that would endanger peace in the sensitive region of the Mediterranean."

In Tripoli, Rising Fears Of an Attack

By Jennifer Parmelee
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — The Libyan government, awaiting the next U.S. move, has asked European help to defuse tensions and steer the United States away from another possible attack, a European diplomat said here Thursday.

Ordinary Libyans, meanwhile, lined up at gas stations and stockpiled food. Some headed out of this capital city on the Mediterranean as tensions rose after two U.S. Navy jets shot down two Libyan MiG-23s on Wednesday.

The U.S. government has also hinted it might strike at a plant in the Libyan desert that it says is designed to produce chemical weapons. Libya says the plant will make only pharmaceuticals.

"Libyans are terrified," said a European diplomat who did not want to be identified. "They are convinced that the Americans will hit again. At first I thought they were simply trying to impress world opinion, but now I realize they are really afraid."

European ambassadors were summoned Wednesday night by the deputy foreign minister, Muftah Mahdi, to hear the Libyan point of view on the events of Wednesday, the diplomat said.

The diplomat said that Mr. Mahdi reiterated the Libyan stance that the attack was unprovoked in international waters, and that the incident was "a test by the Americans to see how far they can go with their aggression."

"They obviously want to go as far as they can, so please try and do something to stop them," the diplomat quoted Mr. Mahdi as saying.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, vowed Wednesday that Libyans would "not bow their heads to the Americans."

Libya has invited international inspection of its disputed plant in Rabta, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Tripoli, an offer rejected by the United States.

The Libyans, in an effort to bolster their version, offered Thursday to bring a group of foreign journalists to visit the plant. But the trip was canceled Thursday evening without explanation.

They also called a news conference at which a five-man Syrian delegation led by Health Minister Iyad Shatti said they had inspected the plant for four hours and found no evidence of any capability to produce chemical weapons or pesticides.

Mr. Shatti said the Libyans were making pharmaceutical substances like medicine to treat diabetes, that he saw no evidence of any machinery to compress gases and that the plant was still many months from completion.

Some European allies have also expressed skepticism about U.S. assertions, although they admit that evidence of such manufacturing is easy to conceal.

"But let's face it, the problem is not whether it's a chemical weapons plant, which many countries have," a European diplomat said. "It's a problem of credibility. The Americans simply don't trust Gadhafi."

BONN: *Inquiry Is Closed on Company's Tie to Libya*

(Continued from Page 1)

serious concern about the U.S. allegations and says it plans to propose tighter controls on exports of military technology. In a separate investigation, the Bonn government has acknowledged that it suspects five West German companies of having helped to build chemical weapons plants in Iraq.

In the Libyan case, however, the government has stuck to initial statements that it has found no evidence to support the U.S. allegations either that West German companies helped build the plant at Rabta, south of Tripoli, or that the plant is in fact a chemical weapons factory.

Volker Rühe, a senior foreign policy expert of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, said Thursday that the controversy had strained U.S.-West German relations. He criticized what he called a campaign of "propaganda" against West Germany.

"The ice has become thinner than many think," Mr. Rühe said. He appealed to the United States to provide what he called "chapter and verse" of the data that are said to implicate the companies.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, are to discuss the issue on Saturday in Paris during an international chemical weapons conference, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Several Bonn officials complained that the United States had unfairly singled out West Germany, when companies in up to five other countries are believed to have participated in the Libyan project.

The Finance Directorate, an agency of the Finance Ministry, closed a public audit into the Imhausen company's possible links with Libya. The inquiry was opened on Monday in response to the U.S. allegations. Official examiners looked at business documents of Imhansen and other companies that belong to the Imhansen group in West Germany and abroad.

"Results of the probe have yielded no reason for suspicion of a criminal act of illegal exports," said Willi Vögele, the official responsible for foreign trade at the directorate's office in Freiburg.

Imhausen will remain the subject of a public audit by the directorate, but that inquiry is a routine one and is not aimed specifically at uncovering evidence of involvement in chemical arms technology exports or dealings with Libya, Bonn officials said.

"As far as Libya is concerned, it is closed, and they didn't find anything," a highly-placed West German official said.

Soviets Accuse U.S. of 'Terrorism' And 'Adventurism' in Libya Clash

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union accused Washington on Thursday of "state terrorism" and "political adventurism" in its first official comment on the shooting down of two Libyan jets by U.S. Navy fighters on Wednesday.

At a news conference, Foreign Ministry officials said that the U.S. administration had failed to prove its assertion that Libya was planning to manufacture chemical weapons. They accused Washington of fanning the controversy over chemical weapons as a pretext for attacking Libya.

"The United States does not have the right to behave like an international policeman," said the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov. "Such actions, which are a show of political adventurism and state terrorism, could have serious consequences."

The deputy commander of the Soviet chemical forces, Lieutenant General Anatoli Kuntsevich, said that Libya could produce a small amount of chemical weapons but did not have the capability to produce enough to wage war. He denied that the Soviet Union was helping Libya, or any other country, produce chemical weapons.

"My estimate is that Libya does not have the industrial, I emphasize industrial, capacity sufficient for the production of chemical weapons in an amount that would be enough for conducting warfare," he said.

General Kuntsevich added, however, that "any serious chemical laboratory in the world" was capable of making several kilograms of toxic agents.

The Soviet Union maintains that its stocks of toxic agents do not exceed 50,000 tons. General Kuntsevich described as a "myth" Western estimates that the Soviet Union has stocks of 300,000 to 700,000 tons of chemical weapons.

The sharp Soviet condemnation of the U.S. action against Libya contrasted with the generally more positive tone adopted by Moscow toward Washington in recent months. Soviet officials have sought to dispel the traditional notion that the Kremlin is instinctively opposed to any foreign policy initiative by the rival superpower.

Despite the Kremlin statement Thursday, the Soviet Union has expressed an interest in finding ways to halt the proliferation of chemical weapons. Soviet officials are now prepared to concede that Moscow erred in not following a U.S. lead in ceasing the production of chemical weapons 20 years ago.

At another Foreign Ministry news briefing Thursday, Nikolai Smidovich said that the Kremlin had spent "vast sums of money" on chemical weapons production following a U.S. moratorium in 1969. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev called a halt to the production of chemical weapons in 1987.

The Soviet official was speaking in advance of the five-day international conference that opens in Paris on Saturday to search for ways of enforcing a ban on the use of chemical weapons. The conference has been overshadowed by U.S. claims that Libya is planning to use a pharmaceuticals plant southwest of Tripoli as a factory for producing chemical weapons.

The head of the Libya desk at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Andrei Vdovin, said that the U.S. administration had informed Moscow of its suspicions about the chemical plant but had failed to provide "firm proof." He reiterated Soviet warnings that military action against Libya could jeopardize the recent relaxation in international tensions.

"We have no official data proving that there will be a strike against Libya," he said. "But should such an action take place, it would be a very severe blow against the overall political situation in the world."

The official Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda also criticized the U.S. action Thursday, saying that Washington had "relapsed dangerously into its arrogant use of the law of the big fist."

■ Arabs Rally Behind Libya

Arab governments rallied behind Libya on Thursday, Reuters reported from Nicosia.

"American conduct towards Libya can best be described as that of a gangster playing with fire merely to spread intimidation and terrorism," said a Bahrain newspaper, Akhbar al Khalij.

Arab governments, including those with close ties to the United States, voiced support for Libya amid warnings that Washington was jeopardizing resurgent hopes for peace in the Middle East.

The Tunis-based Arab League called the air clash on Wednesday an extremely serious aggression that prejudiced the peace efforts.

Egypt, Washington's leading Arab ally and major aid recipient after Israel, appealed for restraint.

"We disapprove of any escalation of violence in the region," Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Megnid said. "All parties must restrain themselves."

Another U.S. ally, Saudi Arabia, said it was deeply concerned over the clash and "affirms its solidarity with the Libyan people".

Kuwait, which reregistered half its tanker fleet under the U.S. flag for protection during the Gulf war, described the air battle as a "dangerous act at a time when all powers in the world are seeking a breakthrough in international relations and movement towards a period of world peace."

SLEEP: *The Heart of Creativity*

(Continued from Page 1)

flexibility and originality of thought and the ability to elaborate on thoughts.

The tests have no right answers.

In one, for instance, subjects see a picture of a person performing an ambiguous action. They must write down all the questions that come to mind that might help explain the situation, and they list as many possible causes and consequences of the event as they can.

Another test includes such questions as these: How many possible uses are there for a cardboard box? What would be the consequences of some hitherto unimaginable event — for example, if clouds had strings attached to them that hung down to earth? Another test requires subjects to incorporate small circles into as many different patterns as possible.

The 24 students were divided into two groups. In initial tests, the two groups' scores were comparable. Students in one group then stayed up all night while the others had their accustomed seven and a half to eight hours' sleep.

The next day the students were tested again. The scores of the sleep-deprived students, as a group, ranged from one-third to two-thirds lower on various dimensions of divergent thinking than the scores of students who had slept.

Dr. Horne said the findings had important implications for "people who have to stay awake through the night and don't get any sleep and then are placed in a situation and have to think in a creative way in an emergency."

Hospital interns, attendants at power stations and long-distance airline pilots could be so affected, he said.

People whose work depends heavily on oral communication might also be affected, Dr. Horne said, since conversation after loss of a night's sleep becomes more stilted, with shorter sentences and a narrower range of words.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Carlucci Approves Plan to Shut Bases

WASHINGTON (WP) — Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci approved on Thursday proposals by a federal commission for shutting down or partially closing 91 military installations throughout the United States. He said he would ask Congress for $1 billion over the next two years to begin speedy closings.

The recommendations, if accepted by Congress, would shut down 11 major bases and dozens of smaller ammunition, medical and housing facilities in a budget-cutting effort estimated to save $693 million a year. The commission did not mention overseas bases in its recommendations.

Under the law, both Mr. Carlucci and Congress are required to either accept or reject the list entirely. They cannot make recommendations on individual bases.

Israeli Troops Wound 21 Palestinians

SHATI, Gaza Strip (Reuters) — Israeli soldiers shot and wounded 21 Palestinians in clashes in the occupied territories on Thursday. Most of the injuries were caused during a battle with stone-throwing protesters in the Gaza Strip.

Hospital officials said 19 Palestinians were hit by live ammunition and plastic bullets during a confrontation at Shati refugee camp in Gaza.

A doctor at an area hospital said the emergency ward was crowded with people who had rushed to donate blood for the wounded.

Sikhs Warn of Revenge if 2 Hang

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Sikh militants in Punjab warned Thursday of retaliatory violence as the Indian Supreme Court dismissed appeals that might have stayed the hanging Friday of two Sikhs for the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The five-member Panthic committee, which controls Sikh militants, warned in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar that the execution of Satwant Singh, 24, and Kehar Singh, 57, "will not be tolerated." It said Sikhs would avenge the hangings by killing government officials and Hindus.

The warnings came as lawyers for Satwant Singh and Kehar Singh failed in last-ditch attempts to save their clients from the gallows. The Supreme Court dismissed two petitions filed Thursday by lawyers for Kehar Singh, who was part of the conspiracy, and Satwant Singh, who with another of Mrs. Gandhi's Sikh bodyguards, Beant Singh, fired the shots that killed her.

Yugoslavia Backs Out of Price Rises

BELGRADE (AP) — The outgoing Yugoslav government, apparently fearing serious social unrest, has tried to cancel sharp price increases of electricity and rail transportation that were due to take effect Thursday, newspapers reported.

The government stopped a 70-percent increase in electricity prices, but the state-run railroad companies defied the order to freeze prices. Steep rises on other essential services and food went into effect when shops opened after the New Year's holiday.

The government resigned Dec. 30 after its failure to curb a 250-percent annual inflation rate and solve other economic and social problems. Branko Mikulic will stay in office as a caretaker prime minister until the nine-member federal presidency names a replacement, the Tanjug news agency said Thursday.

Idi Amin Seized as He Slips Into Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire (Reuters) — The deposed Ugandan leader, Idi Amin, slipped into Zaire on Tuesday on a false passport and will be expelled to Saudi Arabia, a Zairean official said Thursday.

Marshal Amin fled to Libya and then Saudi Arabia after Ugandan rebels, backed by Tanzanian troops, toppled him in 1979.

The official said Marshal Amin, who arrived in the Zairean capital, Kinshasa, with a forged Zairean passport, would probably be expelled before Saturday. "Idi Amin is currently being questioned at the military airport," the official said.

U.S. Drops a Case on Iran Arms Sale

NEW YORK (NYT) — Federal prosecutors have dropped all charges in a 1986 indictment charging a London lawyer, a retired Israeli general and nine other men with plotting to sell more than $2 billion in U.S.-made weapons to Iran.

The government's action on Wednesday ended an unusual criminal case, one that the prosecutors were compelled to reconsider after revelations that the Reagan administration had secretly sent weapons to Iran in violation of U.S. regulations. A document dismissing the charges conceded that the prosecution could not prove that the defendants did not believe that their planned weapons sales were "officially sanctioned."

The main defendant was Samuel Evans, an American lawyer based in London whose clients have included Adnan M. Khashoggi, the Saudi businessman and arms dealer. In addition to Mr. Evans, the defendants were Avraham Bar-Am, the retired Israeli general; Guriel Eisenberg, Rafael Israel Eisenberg, William Northrop, Nico Minardos, Alfred Flearmoy, Hermann Moll, Ralph Kopka, Hans Bihn and Isaac Hebroni.

TRAVEL UPDATE

United Airlines is seeking to introduce nonstop service between Chicago and Tokyo. It has asked the U.S. Transportation Department to review its request quickly. Japan Air Lines and Northwest Airlines are currently the only carriers offering nonstop service between the two cities. *(Reuters)*

The Spanish airline Iberia canceled 58 flights Thursday as maintenance workers demanding better pay and conditions staged their fifth one-day strike in less than two weeks, an airline spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

Indian Airlines resumed twice-weekly flights Thursday between New Delhi and Kabul using Soviet-built TU-154 aircraft chartered from Ariane Afghan Airlines, an airline spokesman said. *(AFP)*

Talks between the Dutch and Zimbabwean governments over landing rights in the two countries were stalled Thursday but officials were scheduling a new round of meetings, Dutch diplomats said. *(AP)*

Snow has fallen on the desert regions of Khur and Biyabanak in eastern Iran for the first time in 50 years, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported Thursday. *(AP)*

Correction

A map in Thursday's editions reversed the locations of Tobruk and Bumbah in Libya.

CHEMICAL: *U.S. Seeks Soviet Help on Libya Plant*

(Continued from Page 1)

was "a real problem." He also noted that the Soviets were quick to endorse the idea of holding a conference intended to discourage the use of chemical weapons.

■ Issue Will Dominate Talks

Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune reported earlier from Paris:

The Reagan administration's crusade to make Libya abandon its chemical plant is expected to dominate a 140-nation conference opening Saturday in Paris that was planned for several months as a step toward a worldwide ban on chemical weapons.

Mr. Shultz said earlier Thursday that he was seeking to make Libyan leaders "feel uncomfortable about the fact that they have this hot potato on their hands." The U.S. goal, he said, was to "make it hard for them to get the additional expertise" from European companies to put the Rabta plant into full-scale operation.

The United States will not "bash" Libya publicly at the conference, a U.S. official said, adding that U.S. actions against Libya had helped the conference by focusing world attention on the risks of the proliferation of chemical weapons.

But U.S. diplomats sounded hopeful that the campaign against the Libyan installation at Rabta would pay off at the conference by deepening the international isolation of the government of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi and making it hard for West Germany and other European nations to minimize reports that their companies were selling Libya technical help and supplies for making chemical arms.

Even after Britain said that it agreed with U.S. charges about Libya, the French government declined to take sides in the dispute, apparently in hopes that French public neutrality would preserve a consensus at the conference.

European officials, after initially worrying that the U.S.-Libyan air battle Wednesday might upstage the conference agenda, seemed to be closer to agreeing with a French presidential aide Thursday who said that "anything that gets people exercised about chemical weapons is helpful" as a step toward international moves toward a ban.

Officials at the French Foreign Ministry had said that the U.S. tactics against Libya could backfire if Arab nations were goaded into turning the conference into a platform for propaganda. Their fear, they said, was that Arab delegates would accuse Western governments of opposing the possession by Arabs of chemical arms while turning a blind eye to evidence that Israel possessed nuclear arms.

"The Reagan administration is trying to raise the political cost to Gadhafi of proceeding with his chemical plant," a French official said, "but it is jeopardizing all the work done in recent months to get momentum behind a worldwide ban."

A British official agreed that it was "a delicate political operation" for powerful Western nations, many equipped with nuclear and chemical weapons themselves, to muster worldwide support against chemical warfare if the measures appeared to be one-sidedly directed against Third World nations.

The Paris conference was organized at the suggestion of President Ronald Reagan and had the support of President François Mitterrand of France last fall amid reports that Iraq had used chemical weapons against Iranian forces in the Gulf War and then against Kurdish separatists in Iraq.

After Iraq used the weapons with military success and political impunity, Western governments agreed on the urgency of trying to halt the spread of chemical weapons and ballistic missiles, particularly in the Middle East, where many nations have viewed these weapons as a replacement for nuclear arms that they cannot obtain.

Western diplomats are particularly anxious to get a renewed commitment not to renounce chemical warfare from Iraq and Syria, both of which are known to possess chemical arms.

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Cabinet Nearly Set For Bush

Schlesinger Seems To Be Ruled Out

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush is nearing a decision on his two remaining cabinet-level selections but apparently has ruled out James Schlesinger for energy secretary, sources said.

Meanwhile, sources close to Mr. Bush who spoke on the condition of anonymity said that two top contenders for the other unfilled spot, the newly created job of drug czar, are William J. Bennett, a former education secretary, and the Texas industrialist Ross Perot.

Mr. Schlesinger, energy secretary under President Jimmy Carter and defense secretary under President Gerald R. Ford, had earlier been mentioned as a leading candidate for the energy post.

The vice president and Mr. Schlesinger met last week to discuss energy issues but "the job was not offered," said a senior Bush transition official who insisted upon not being identified.

Mr. Schlesinger reportedly ran into opposition among influential Republicans for his ties to the Carter administration and abrasive style, the sources said.

■ Bush Confirms Himself

Helen Dewar of The Washington Post reported earlier:

In a ceremony Wednesday with much pomp and no suspense, George Bush became the first vice president in 152 years to formally declare his own election to the presidency as he presided over a joint session of Congress that certified his victory.

As presiding officer of the Senate in his current capacity as vice president, Mr. Bush, seated on the rostrum of the House with Speaker Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, had a look of formal detachment as he heard a team of House and Senate tellers read off the results of Electoral College votes that were cast in state capitals last month.

At the end of the 30-minute ceremony, with all the votes adding up as expected, Mr. Bush uttered the historic if not exactly magical words that have marked the transfer of power since the first days of the Republic.

"This announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected president and vice president of the United States for the term beginning Jan. 20, 1989," he said, breaking into a broad grin as he adjourned the session with a bang of the gavel.

Waving to the assembled lawmakers, who gave him a standing ovation, he then left the House chamber by a side door.

As Mr. Bush often pointed out in his campaign, no sitting vice president has been elected to the presidency since Martin Van Buren in 1837. Thus, Mr. Bush was the first vice president since Mr. Van Buren to have the pleasure of certifying his own victory.

More recently, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale had a less happy task. He presided over the certification of Ronald Reagan as president and Mr. Bush as vice president in 1980 in what amounted to a declaration of his own defeat.

The ceremony Wednesday, like those before it, was curiously anticlimatic. One by one, the tallies of the votes cast last month by presidential electors in their home states were read off in alphabetical order of the states. They were previously mailed to the Capitol, kept in a safe and placed Wednesday morning in two large mahogany boxes lined with gold leaf. Some of the state electoral results were wrapped in colored ribbon with a gold seal. Others were as bare as a standard government document.

Less than half the members of Congress bothered to attend the ceremony and hear the final words of triumph, which are a model of understatement, quaint as a minuet. With a Republican White House and Democratic Congress, it was one of the rare days when Republicans outnumbered Democrats at an official function on Capitol Hill.

For the country as a whole, there were no surprises. Mr. Bush won 426 electoral votes to 111 for the Democratic nominee, Michael S. Dukakis. Mr. Dukakis's running mate, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, won one presidential vote from a West Virginia elector, Margaret Leach.

She said she voted for Mr. Bentsen instead of Mr. Dukakis to protest what she regarded as the outmoded Electoral College system, under which voters choose state electors who in turn choose the president.

As a man caught between jobs, the vice president-elect, Dan Quayle, did not attend the ceremony, even though it resulted in certification of his election, too. Since he handed over his Senate seat to Dan Coats on Tuesday and was not yet sworn in as vice president, he had no role to play, according to his staff.

5 Die in Yugoslav Rail Crash

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — At least five persons were killed Thursday and many more injured when a Belgrade-bound express train from Munich collided with a truck 40 kilometers (25 miles) west of the capital, the Tanjug news agency said. Three cars on the train were derailed.

Charles Tasnadi/The Associated Press

Mr. Castro, right, and President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua at an exposition of Cuban products and achievements.

Castro Keeps His Distance From Moscow

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

HAVANA — Fidel Castro has sought to minimize differences between Cuba and the Soviet Union, but he reaffirmed his refusal to adopt President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's program of economic liberalization to remedy his country's critical economic problems.

In a nearly three-hour speech Wednesday night culminating celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, Mr. Castro criticized American policies on Libya and southern Africa. But he only obliquely referred to the incident in which U.S. Navy jets shot down two Libyan fighters.

In a series of speeches, the most recent on Jan. 1, Mr. Castro has bluntly rejected the Soviet Union's new policies of openness and economic restructuring as models for Cuba.

Speaking to tens of thousands of Cubans on the grounds of a new permanent exhibition of Cuban economic and social achievements, he accused "Western nations and the capitalist press" of highlighting and exaggerating the differences between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

He said that differences "might exist, and they do exist," but that they "in no way constitute an issue of friction.

"There should be no doubt whatsoever," he said, "that we fully support the Soviet Union's peace policy," apparently referring to Moscow's decision to try to reduce its involvement in regional conflicts.

But speaking of his domestic policies, Mr. Castro said: "I can assure you the revolution will not change. The secret of the revolution is in being true to its principles."

In another apparent reference to the Soviet Union, Mr. Castro said Cuba would not "be intimidated by anyone."

Mr. Castro criticized efforts of the United States and other UN Security Council members to reduce the size of the United Nations peacekeeping force that will supervise elections in South-West Africa, also called Namibia.

Cuba, he said, plans to meet its commitment to withdraw the first 3,000 of its 50,000 troops from Angola before April 1.

He disclosed that the first Cuban troops would leave Angola on Jan. 10 and were expected to arrive in Cuba the next day.

Cancer Studies Spur Review of the Pill

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Several recent studies suggesting that long-term use of contraceptive pills increased the risk of breast cancer in women under 45 have prompted a meeting of a Food and Drug Administration panel to consider adding a warning about the risk to the pills' labeling.

Fears that the pill might cause cancer arose when they came into wide use during the 1960s but were largely laid to rest by studies that failed to find a link. In the last seven years, however, further studies have painted a confusing and inconsistent picture.

Some studies find an association between pill use and breast cancer while others find none. At least six of the newer studies have detected an increased risk, at least in some users, and experts said more studies showing a link are expected to appear within the next year.

Oral contraceptives are the most popular form of birth control in the United States, and breast cancer is the second most common fatal cancer in women. An estimated 13.2 million American women take birth control pills.

One in 11 U.S. women will develop breast cancer, and the incidence of breast cancer has been increasing in the last decade for unknown reasons. About 42,000 women die of breast cancer each year, according to the American Cancer Society.

The meeting Thursday of a Food and Drug Administration advisory panel was prompted by three new studies linking the pill and breast cancer. Two of them were recently published in medical journals and one is expected to appear next month. But there is no unanimity about their significance or whether they should affect women's decision to use the pill.

"I'm concerned but I'm very skeptical," said James J. Schlesselman of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, a panel member who will review recent studies on the subject at the meeting.

Dr. Sidney M. Wolfe of the Public Citizen's Health Research Group, a consumer organization, said he believed the new studies warranted changes in the pills' labeling.

He suggested that studies showing an increased risk are only now appearing because large numbers of women who have used oral contraceptives in the past are reaching the age at which breast cancer is more likely to develop.

There is no unanimity about the significance of the studies, but some experts believe they warrant changes in the pills' labeling.

Dr. Philip A. Corfman, the executive secretary of the advisory panel, said he believed the new findings deserved further investigation but did not merit a change in the pills' labeling. "I have no reason to believe that these findings are real," he said.

One of the new studies, by researchers at the Boston University School of Medicine, the University of Pennsylvania and the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, is to appear next month in the American Journal of Epidemiology.

It found that women who had used the pill for less than 10 years had twice the risk of developing breast cancer by age 45 as did women who had never taken the pill. Women who had taken oral contraceptives for more than 10 years had a fourfold greater risk of breast cancer by age 45 than did nonusers, it found.

In contrast to some other studies, the researchers found no evidence that the risk was greater for women who started taking the pill at younger ages or before their first pregnancy. They reported that they could not reconcile their findings with previous studies or with their own earlier study that found no association between pill use and breast cancer.

Only about 13 percent of all breast cancers are found in women under 45. If birth control pills raise the risk of breast cancer in this age group, the size of the increase is unclear. Nor is it known whether the pill affects breast cancer rates in older women, although studies so far have suggested that it does not.

Another recent study, by Dr. Clifford R. Kay and Philip C. Hannaford of Manchester, England, found no overall increase in breast cancer among women who had taken birth control pills, but did find a threefold increase in breast cancers in women between 30 and 34 years old who were former pill users. There was no elevation in breast cancer rates among women who were younger or older than this group.

The third recent study prompting the FDA meeting is a report last year reanalyzing data from the Cancer and Steroid Hormone study, which had initially found no link between breast cancer and use of oral contraceptives.

In September, however, Dr. Bruce V. Stadel and colleagues reported that one subgroup of women in that study did have an increased risk. In women with no children who had begun menstruating before age 13 and who took the pill for more than seven years, the risk of developing breast cancer by age 54 was 2.7 times higher than in comparable women who had not taken birth control pills.

Mr. Schlesselman of the advisory panel said that finding had not been confirmed by data from other large studies.

KOREA: *Seoul, in Conciliatory Gesture, Will Scale Back Its War Games*

(Continued from Page 1)

cussions" about the scale of this year's Team Spirit exercise but no official announcement.

"We're certainly willing to talk with our partner on any matter of security that is of mutual interest," he said.

The U.S-South Korean military alliance dates from the 1950-53 Korean War. A U.S. general remains in charge of the binational Combined Forces Command, and a U.S. general or admiral represents the southern side at meetings of the Military Armistice Command in Panmunjom on the demilitarized zone.

Past U.S. proposals to withdraw troops provoked alarm in Seoul. But South Korean leaders have said recently that the alliance should evolve to reflect the increasing national wealth, strength and pride, culminating eventually in a U.S. withdrawal.

In his interview, General Menetrey said that this was "not the time" to withdraw U.S. forces. But he did suggest several imminent changes.

The two sides are negotiating to move U.S. headquarters away from central Seoul, the general said. The Yongsan army base, once on the outskirts of Seoul, occupies prime land in the fast-growing capital of 10 million people, and its closed gates and suburban-style housing are a constant irritation to thousands of Koreans who travel past each day to reach smaller homes further from the center.

General Menetrey said that a "priority element" was to return to South Korea the golf course within the base that is a particular irritant and a rallying cry for anti-American activists.

He also acknowledged that the two sides were discussing whether to modify the current system of U.S. operational control of the combined forces. He said that the two sides had agreed "to study alternatives that may better suit present realities."

The two sides also are negotiating changes to the Status of Forces Agreement, which governs jurisdiction over U.S. personnel suspected of crimes and U.S. relations with Korean civilian employees and their unions. South Koreans have complained that the 1966 agreement gives their country fewer rights than European and other countries that have U.S. bases.

General Menetrey acknowledged reports that the United States might cede control of the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom to the South Koreans and agree to have a Korean general be senior representative at the continuing armistice talks.

Withdrawal of U.S. forces has long been a North Korean goal. Pyongyang last broke off talks between the two Koreas in 1986, citing Team Spirit as a provocation.

Legislators from both sides resumed talking last summer, but North Korea said again last month that Team Spirit was threatening the so far fruitless negotiations.

South Korean officials have dismissed the North's complaints in the past. But in democratizing South Korea, public pressure for improved relations cannot be easily dismissed. The issue is particularly delicate for Mr. Roh, because his "nordpolitik" is the most popular policy of a government that otherwise finds itself bogged down in investigations of past corruption.

Reinstatement Ordered For 2 at Dartmouth

United Press International

HAVERHILL, New Hampshire — A county judge, ruling that one member of a Dartmouth College disciplinary panel was biased, has ordered the reinstatement of two conservative white students involved in an altercation with a black professor last year.

The students, former staff members of the Dartmouth Review, an independent magazine, sought a court injunction to permit them to return to college for the winter term, which began Tuesday. The college may appeal the ruling.

Cleveland Judge Snatched $2 Item

United Press International

CLEVELAND — Carl Stokes, a former mayor of Cleveland who is considering another run for the office, has acknowledged that he took a $2.39 screwdriver from a suburban store Dec. 15 without paying for it.

Mr. Stokes, who in 1967 became the first black mayor of a major American city and who is now a city judge, also said that he lied to a Cleveland Plain Dealer reporter twice about the incident.

"It was just a bad mistake," Mr. Stokes said, adding that he put the screwdriver in his pocket while buying lumber.

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French Television Employees Arrested in N.Y. Bomb Hoax

By Jesus Rangel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two employees of a French television station, working on a story about airport security, have been arrested for trying to check three packages containing fake bombs through John F. Kennedy International Airport, the Port Authority police said.

Inside the packages, the police said, were typed messages that read in part: "Congratulations! You have found our phony bomb!" made with modeling clay, an alarm clock and wires.

The message, written on letterhead with the name of the station, TF1, said: "We are TF1, the largest television network in France, and it is with due respect and great pleasure that we will tell our 18 million viewers who watch our daily newscast at 8, that we found your company to be keen and consistent with security matters."

It was signed by the station's New York bureau chief, Alain Chaillou, the police said.

Mr. Chaillou, 45, turned himself into the police Wednesday night. Another TF1 employee, Bruce Frankel, 37, of New York, an American, was arrested at the time of the incident.

[The two men were charged Thursday with violating air security, Reuters reported from New York. The prosecuting attorney, Andrew J. Maloney, said that if the bomb hoax Wednesday was categorized as a felony, the two men could face up to five years in prison. He said that they had also given false information about an explosive device.

[Mr. Chaillou and Mr. Frankel were released without bail pending a hearing set for Jan. 25.

[Mr. Frankel said that the hoax had been approved by the chief of the TF1 news department, Dominique Bromberger, as well as the station's chief news reader, Patrick Poivre d'Arvor.]

The first package was found Wednesday afternoon at the small cargo area of Trans World Airlines, when an airline worker at the counter became suspicious of a package that Mr. Frankel wanted to check onto a flight to Paris.

After inspecting the package, the airline employee discovered what appeared to be a bomb, the police said.

When the police arrived, Mr. Frankel said it was a fake and took it apart as officers watched.

He then told them that he had delivered two similar packages to the small cargo areas of Pan American World Airways and Air France, the police said.

■ TF1 Declines to Comment

In Paris, a spokesman for TF1 declined Thursday to say whether the management had approved the operation or would support the journalists, saying a statement would be issued later.

Mr. Maloney, the prosecuting attorney, said that Mr. Chaillou and Mr. Frankel "thought it was a joke," Reuters reported.

"I think they were looking for headlines in France," he said. "It is shameful for members of the press to engage in this activity. We look upon this very seriously. It invites crackpots."

The men's lawyer, John Wing, told a magistrate that the two "did not intend to violate any laws."

"We don't believe they have," he said.

■ Amsterdam Incident

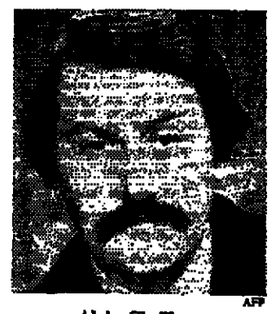
A Dutch television journalist, meanwhile, flew to London's Heathrow Airport on Wednesday with a concealed fake bomb after successfully evading security controls in Amsterdam.

The reporter, Gert Berg, was filmed by his station carrying a briefcase containing the imitation bomb through security checkpoints and onto the aircraft at Schiphol Airport, considered one of Western Europe's safest, The Associated Press reported.

A KLM spokesman, Nico Hamsen, accused the station of "immature and marginal journalism."

The spokesman refused to say whether security was tightened after the incident.

The Dutch police said that the program was dangerous because it implied that security at Schipol was more lax than at other airports. The



AFP

Alain Chaillou

letter in which they made their comment was broadcast.

Mr. Hirs said that the security services deeply regretted the poor image of airport safety given by the television program. If serious gaps had been uncovered, he said, changes would be made.

The station's program producer, Joop Daalmeijer, said that the imitation bomb was made of a substance with the same density and chemical profile as the Semtex plastic explosive used to destroy a Pan Am Boeing 747 over Scotland last month, killing 270 people.

"This was not real explosive, but the detonator and the wiring were real," Mr. Daalmeijer said. He said the security services were invited to watch the film before it was broadcast but had declined to comment on camera.

Computer Card Device To Guard U.S. Airports

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a sweeping move to tighten security at U.S. airports, the government has ordered that computer card systems be installed at the busiest terminals by early 1991 to keep people who might threaten airline safety from reaching restricted areas.

Ultimately, 270 airports would have to install either computer card systems, resembling those used for automatic banking, or alternative methods providing equal security that would limit access that airport workers have to aircraft and baggage areas.

The Federal Aviation Administration rule, estimated to cost $170 million over the next 10 years, was proposed in March.

Agency officials said that under the new computerized system envisioned by the regulations, airport workers would be given identification cards with encoded magnetic tapes. The cards would allow workers access only to areas where they work and could be coded to prevent any former worker from gaining access.

The move was made as a result of the crash of a Pacific Southwest Airlines commuter jet in December 1987 that occurred after a passenger, believed to have been an employee dismissed by USAir, which had bought Southwest, fired several gunshots during the flight. All 43 people aboard were killed.

The decree Wednesday had additional significance in the aftermath of the bombing of a Pan Am jumbo jet over Scotland last month in which 270 people were killed.

In a section of the rule justifying its action, the U.S. agency said that the identification badges currently in use provided "a means of control once an individual has gained access to a restricted area."

"The FAA is concerned," it said, "that these procedures could allow an individual using forged, stolen or noncurrent identification to compromise the secured areas."

It added that former employees could use their familiarity with procedures to enter a secured area and possibly commit a criminal act on board an aircraft.

In announcing the rule, Transportation Secretary James H. Burnley 4th said: "This is the latest in a series of actions we have taken over the last year. The Pan American 103 explosion underscores the need for the greatest possible vigilance against those who in any way threaten the safety of airline passengers."

The Transportation Department is the parent agency of the Federal Aviation Administration.

The rule covers only airports in the United States. But the agency's safety initiatives often serve as a model for those adopted by foreign countries.

The other government security measures taken over the last year include levying heavy fines against several airlines found lax in the screening of passengers, and requiring airline crews boarding planes from passenger concourses to submit to the same screening.

Then, last week, the agency imposed strict new procedures, including X-ray or physical examination of all checked baggage, for flights of U.S. airlines from 103 airports in the Middle East and Europe.

Mr. Burnley noted in Wednesday's announcement that computer-controlled card systems could be programmed to "keep a record of employees who try to enter areas for which they are not authorized."

"They can also reject cards that have been reported lost or stolen, or which have not been surrendered by former employees," he said.

T. Allan McArtor, administrator of the agency, said such systems already were in use at some airports and had "proved to be highly effective and workable."

Airline officials and airport operators had advanced many objections to the new rule, including the high cost of installing and operating the computer-card or other systems.

But in dealing with the cost issue, the agency said the total investment could be recovered fully "if one incident, involving the loss of 170 lives and a wide-bodied jet," was prevented in the next 10 years.

Airports with 25 million or more passengers a year are put into a first category for special reasons and must submit plans within seven months and carry out the plan within 18 months after the agency approves it.

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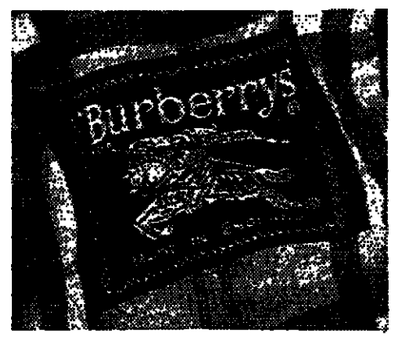

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Chemical Challenge

A Sensible Strategy

The Reagan administration is spending its final days militantly resisting the spread of chemical warfare. Whether it is part of a larger strategy or not, the shooting down of two Libyan fighter planes in the Mediterranean on Wednesday is likely to advance that high purpose.

There are two goals here. One is global. The administration will seek, at an international conference starting in Paris this weekend, finally to put teeth into the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the first use — but not possession — of chemical weapons.

The second goal deals with Libya. With a mixture of diplomacy and force, the United States is building pressure to prevent Libya and its suppliers from operating a newly constructed chemical plant said to be capable of producing mustard gas and nerve agent in vast quantity. It is worth taking risks to achieve these two goals.

In its diplomacy, the administration seeks to choke off the chemicals, technology and expertise that are needed to operate the plant. It is urging West Germany and other countries to clamp down on their chemical companies that have assisted Moammar Gadhafi. This diplomatic campaign is backed by the threat of force.

The threat is aimed at Libya, but with an eye to European governments, which are eager to avoid the tensions attendant on American military action and can do so by controlling their chemical exporters.

President Reagan pointedly announced that he has not ruled out a military attack on the chemical plant. The carrier John F. Kennedy is patrolling off the coast of Libya and will be joined imminently by a second carrier battle group.

Two F-14 fighters from the Kennedy were involved against the Libyan planes. The Pentagon asserts that the F-14s were threatened by Libyan aircraft that locked on their radars, a preliminary to firing missiles. Given the unreliability of the Pentagon's initial account of the Iranian airliner tragedy last year, there is every reason to withhold judgment about this episode.

If the participants' motives are not clear, the impact is. The incident is likely to focus Colonel Gadhafi's and Europe's attention on the seriousness with which America regards the spread of chemical warfare in the Middle East. Both Iran and Iraq used chemical weapons during their savage war, culminating in the deadly gassing of civilians in the Kurdish town of Halabja. It is all too likely that cities would become the next targets for these weapons.

There is probably no more dangerous possessor of chemical weapons than Libya, which has long supported terrorism and picked fights with its neighbors. Colonel Gadhafi asserts that his new plant is for making pharmaceuticals, but its desert location and anti-aircraft defenses are unusual for a medicinal factory. He has offered to open it to a single inspection — an empty gesture, since chemical plants can quickly be switched from one product to another.

A nearby steel plant, built by a Japanese company, is capable of producing bomb casings. Colonel Gadhafi has acquired refueling technology for his air force. This combination of equipment, if allowed to proceed to fruition, would enable him to threaten much of the Middle East with chemical attack.

Washington analysts believe that a West German company, Imhansen-Chemie, has served as the general contractor for the plant, buying materials from many other companies in a dozen countries. Even forgetting the help given by German companies to Iraq in setting up its chemical weapons production, Bonn's tepid response to the Libyan problem is disappointing.

The Paris conference will see proposals for a ban on producing chemical weapons, for an inspection regimen to verify compliance, for sanctions against any country that uses chemical weapons and for investigative powers for the United Nations secretary-general. Without these elements, the Geneva protocol would continue to be scorned by Iran, Iraq and their imitators.

The Reagan administration is pursuing worthwhile goals with a sensible strategy. Force and the threat of force have served to focus the world's attention on the issue. Now it is up to the leading nations of the world to demonstrate that the problem can be managed by diplomatic means.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Unsolved Problem

The Reagan administration came in on Libya — came in feeling that Libya presented urgent challenges to world order — and it is going out on Libya. The Sixth Fleet shot down two challenging Libyan warplanes in 1981, and it shot down two more on Wednesday — with most members of Congress of both parties apparently accepting the official explanation that the fleet's mission was innocent and the Libyan planes' was not. No single country has been the target of more American criticism, maneuver, pressure and military force during the Reagan years. Repeatedly American officials have expressed the judgment, or at least the hope, that finally Moammar Gadhafi had learned his lesson. But for all the effort expended to limit his depredations, Colonel Gadhafi remains in power as Ronald Reagan leaves the White House. Moreover, in the chemical warfare plant that the administration is now warning the world about, he seems to have created perhaps his most vicious extension of power.

In parts of Europe and the Third World, there is a certain tendency to accept Colonel Gadhafi as an unfortunate but manageable and ultimately passing phenomenon, and to regard the Reagan administration's high concern with him as an exaggeration arising from innocence on one side and political calculation on the other. But this notion that the Libyan leader should be left to burn out in his desert fails to address the things he does elsewhere: the conduct of Libya's own terrorism and sponsorship of others', the broad support for revolutions, armed insurgencies and episodic violence and now the preparation of a menacing chemical warfare capability. Libya is a small country, but its oil wealth, its access to purchased technology and its shrewd exploitation of Third World political currents allow it to make big trouble. If Washington has sometimes been clumsy and ineffective in its responses and given Colonel Gadhafi a foil, it has also seen the danger straight.

On Saturday in Paris, an international conference opens on chemical warfare. The immediate American purpose is to drum up concern for the risks posed by the Libyan program — and the programs of other states. There is no immediate set of things that can be done to banish the threat posed by the Rabta plant, but Libyan progress can be made more onerous, the sellers of essential materials and expertise burdened and Libya's Soviet patrons drawn into the net of its containment. Otherwise, a frustrated Reagan administration is leaving the question of Libya the rogue state unsolved.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Action Before a Conference

Has Libya constructed a chemical weapons plant at Rabta, and, if so, do the Americans have the right to stage a pre-emptive strike against it? Unilateral American action would be hard to justify in the absence of firm evidence and in the current climate of understandable, but unhealthy, anger at the blowing up of the Pan Am jumbo jet over Lockerbie. America's allies are therefore right to urge tempers to cool; but they should not rush to condemn such action in advance. The thought of Colonel Gadhafi and the terrorist organizations he sponsors possessed of a chemical weapons capability is thoroughly alarming.

The American secretary of state, George Shultz, is due in Paris soon to propose that the United Nations be given extensive powers of inspection and verification over chemical weapons establishments; this peaceful approach is warmly to be welcomed. Meanwhile, it is quite probable that the fear of a pre-emptive American strike played a part in the aggressive mission staged by Libya's jets [on Wednesday]. But, in the circumstances, the American action over the Gulf of Sirte seems to have been entirely justified.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

The American government's explanation is that the Libyan fighters had a "menacing attitude." However, it is absurd to think that Libya might have the intention of attacking the U.S. fleet nowadays. There have already been too many precedents of the American forces committing unjustified aggressions — and invoking a "threat" later refuted by the facts — to be able to accept the same explanation again.

— El Pais (Madrid).

At the end of the day, Ronald Reagan had only one regret: He had sworn to settle with Gadhafi. He ran aground, despite an audacious raid, which partly missed its aim. He has not forgotten it. As his term of office ends, he personally warned the international community, even before the drama with the Pan Am Boeing, that he would not allow the Libyan potentate to carry through the construction in his desert of one of the largest chemical weapons factories in the world. Mr. Reagan has always spoken clearly.

— Le Figaro (Paris).

Ronald Reagan once again has bared his teeth. The Americans have ensured that the chemical arms conference which begins in a few days in Paris gets the attention it deserves. The question is whether this was the only way to achieve that.

— De Standaard (Brussels).

A Critical Year for Gorbachev

Changes in Soviet policies have made possible the start of the new year in a mood of détente, but it remains to be seen if all vestiges of the Cold War will disappear in 1989. It is true that Mikhail Gorbachev seeks a peaceful environment and an end to the arms race to promote economic restructuring of the Soviet Union. If he is successful, would the Soviet Union become a threat again? A more important question now is whether Mr. Gorbachev can survive. Certainly, this year will be important in strengthening his political base. He must show results. If he fails, the Soviet Union may again resort to aggressiveness. For this reason, Western nations should be careful not to drive him into a corner diplomatically.

— Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).

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OPINION

Where Is Arab Indignation Against Arab Evil?

By Jim Hoagland

LONDON — Moammar Gadhafi takes revolutionary pride in supporting the murderers in the IRA, Abu Nidal and others of that ilk. He is now building a large chemical weapons plant in Libya. Colonel Gadhafi has routinely resorted to violence to silence political foes.

Ronald Reagan is now the incarnation of America's shock and grief over the bombing of Pan Am 103. He has on the whole been cautious and measured in using America's military might abroad during the past eight years. The most violent thing he has ever done to political opponents at home was to crush them under landslides.

So which one of these leaders is the object of cheers and solicitude from his peers? And which is being urged by sundry world leaders to rein in aggressive tendencies and stay nonviolent? If you put Gadhafi as the answer to number one and Reagan for the second, you have been reading beyond the headlines.

A hint from Mr. Reagan that America might adopt Israeli-style diplomacy and pre-emptively take out the Libyan chemical weapons plant brought howls of indignation from the Arab League — not about the plant, of course, on which Arab leaders have been silent, but about Mr. Reagan's prospective barbarity.

The U.S. downing of two Libyan jets triggered more outrage from the organization that claims to represent the political voice of the 20 Arab states. Like its knee-jerk defense of Iraq last autumn for having used poison gas against Kurdish civilians, the Arab League's statement on the dogfight was not based on any examination of the facts but on the Arabness of one of the parties to the dispute.

The Arab governments' collective willingness not just to endure evil within their community but to come repeatedly to its defense in the name of solidarity is the single most important cause of the Arab world's weakness abroad and division at home.

The failure of the Arab leaders — with the notable but unsuccessful exception of Egypt — to take action to rein in or remove Colonel Gadhafi and other butchers in their ranks undermines their own claims to legitimacy. Their disgusted citizens and other nations can only see this silence and inaction as proof of weakness and cowardice.

The Arab governments' collective willingness not just to endure evil within their community but to come repeatedly to its defense in the name of solidarity is the single most important cause of the Arab world's weakness.

Privately, Arab officials indirectly concede this. Remember April 1986, when Arabs (and many Europeans) cautioned Mr. Reagan against striking at Colonel Gadhafi for fear of setting off turmoil throughout the Middle East? Mr. Reagan did not listen to them. The silence that followed the bombing raid was eloquent testimony to Colonel Gadhafi's true standing in the Arab world. Arab leaders then quietly made it known that they had been happy to see Brother Colonel Gadhafi slapped around — by someone else.

This duplicity established that Mr. Reagan can fairly easily ignore Arab appeals for restraint against Colonel Gadhafi this time as well.

But Mr. Reagan is not free to ignore the clear and persuasive public case that Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is making against U.S. military action on Libya now.

Alone among the European allies, Mrs. Thatcher actively backed Mr. Reagan in the 1986 air strike. But on British television on New Year's Day she refused to say she would do so again; she deliberately left the impression that she opposed U.S. military action. She has apparently relayed stronger opposition privately to Washington, and it is believed in London to have had significant effect in tempering U.S. action.

Mrs. Thatcher is known to feel that the current circumstances are unlike 1986, when America had specific proof of upcoming Libyan attacks already planned on American targets. Military action could be justified under the self-defense provisions of Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Such proof of new attacks in the works is apparently lacking this time. A new raid on Libya would be seen purely as reprisal for Pan Am 103, although there is at this point no strong proof linking Colonel Gadhafi or Abu Nidal to that operation.

Mrs. Thatcher is also leery of the argument that the Reagan administration has been unveiling in press leaks to justify an attack on the chemical weapons facility. To distinguish it from the kind of poison gas plants that other countries, including the United States, already have in operation, Washington has been emphasizing the size, proximity to terror gangs and sloppiness of handling of chemicals at the Libyan plant.

But British officials point out that other Arab countries have already used poison gas (Iraq) or have moved further along than Libya in developing a deliverable chemical weapons capability (Syria), and the United States has not moved to punish them in any way. Hitting Libya would make it seem that Mr. Reagan's apparent fixation on Colonel Gadhafi, not chemical weapons, is the real issue here. Also, the U.S. refusal of an inspection of the plant means that Washington has not exhausted all its options other than military action.

Margaret Thatcher and the other leaders of Western democracies are urging Mr. Reagan not to do something he might have cause to regret, and he appears to be listening.

The contrast with the Arab leaders and Colonel Gadhafi could not be more striking. The Arab pretense that the colonel is not a cancer that they must cut off from their body themselves is a condemnation of the Arab political system and ultimately of the Arab culture by its own leadership.

The Washington Post.

Gadhafi Needed Another Reminder

MOAMMAR Gadhafi's combination of outdated ideology and state-of-the-art weaponry makes him a threat to America's interests and Libya's neighbors. The latest U.S.-Libyan clash is another periodic and necessary reminder for him to curb his ambitions and troublemaking.

In the areas of terrorism, the proliferation of chemical weapons and the Arab-Israeli conflict, Colonel Gadhafi jeopardizes vital U.S. interests.

After a particularly blatant terrorist attack on a club frequented by Americans in West Berlin, the United States intercepted radio communications proving Libyan involvement. In May 1986, the United States retaliated with a bombing raid on Libya. The results were dramatic: A badly shaken Gadhafi virtually ceased all of his terrorist efforts.

This lasted about two years. But there were increasing reports that Colonel Gadhafi wanted to renew his activities, using terrorists from the Japanese Red Army. Next came a resumption of Libyan-backed terrorism, timed to coincide with the second anniversary of the raid on Tripoli.

— Barry Rubin in the Los Angeles Times.

How Many Innocent People Have to Die?

By Robert Goldmann

NEW YORK — As aviation authorities, airlines and security experts try to ping holes in the system designed to prevent sabotage or terrorism in midair, another equally important issue tends to be overshadowed: the need for an effective international, or at least Western, policy against the sources of terrorism and the governments that rationalize its use.

In the first category are Syria, where the Palestinian group headed by Ahmed Jebril is based, and Libya, home to the notorious Abu Nidal organization. Otherwise, the chief culprit in tolerating and rationalizing terrorism these days is Greece.

There, Mohammed Rashid, who is suspected of planting a bomb on a Pan American jet headed for Honolulu in 1982, is serving out a sentence for passport forgery. The pilot of that plane was able to land it with only one fatality, and 15 seriously injured. The United States has asked Greece to extradite Mr. Rashid. Even if final court action, which is impending, sustains the extradition request, it remains up to the Greek government to hand him over. If recent events are a guide, things don't look good.

In that same year of 1982, another Palestinian went on a shooting spree in a Rome synagogue. He killed a 2-year-old boy and injured 34 people, then fled Italy and ended up in Greece. The two countries have a treaty that permits extradition, and Italy requested it. Legal procedures took a long time; finally, Greece let the terrorist fly to Libya last month. The Greek government said it did not regard what he had done as a crime but as an act in pursuit of the "struggle for the independence of his country" and therefore not subject to the provisions of the extradition treaty.

Greece merely says out loud what other governments tend tacitly to accept: that terrorism is what you want it to be, depending on your political or ideological stance. Support of the "struggle for independence" of Palestinians justified (a) a child's death in the synagogue in Rome, (b) breaking a treaty and (c) putting the terrorist on a plane to Libya, whence he is free to resume his career of killing.

What is significant is how little attention the Greek government's action has aroused. Human rights groups have been quiet. Governments, too, had little to say.

France, which intensively fights terrorism in Corsica and in the Basque country, and Britain, which gives no quarter when it comes to terrorism in Northern Ireland, were silent. So was Spain, which has a lot to say when it comes to Basque terrorists. Federal Germany appeared to be busy with other matters. Italy made a mild protest to Greece, more as a legal formality than as a reflection of genuine disappointment or anger at the breach of their treaty.

But then, the Italians did not have a strong case, since Greece's policy closely paralleled the way Italy had reacted to the seizure of the cruise ship Achille Lauro. Rome let Abu Abbas, a PLO Executive Committee member who masterminded that action and was responsible for the death of a crippled American, Leon Klinghoffer, slip away.

In short, there is no Western policy against terrorism. Only when foreign policy interests make it convenient do governments press issues of human rights. Political interest and ideological bias blind conscience and promote hypocrisy. In the end, they work against Western interests.

The alternative is for the Western countries to join in a serious effort to shape a common policy and develop concrete measures of technical cooperation. They would have to take a look at what France and the Federal Republic agreed to do last year in order to win the release of their hostages, and how Greece and Italy can be brought into line in resisting terrorism and ceasing to appease terrorists and countries which harbor them.

Decisions will have to be made on countermeasures to enforce when a government breaches the common policy or refuses to cooperate under the counterterrorist agreements. A wide range of political and economic penalties is available. Whatever steps are decided on would have to be applied uniformly and consistently.

Is this too much to hope for as we think about Pan Am Flight 103 — and the hundreds of other innocent victims of terrorism in the air, in airports, at sea, in sports stadiums and in scores of other places where people just went about their business?

How many innocent people have to die before the West realizes that, when it comes to terrorism, it isn't enough to plug the holes at airport security installations? We have to get at the source of the crime, and to join in doing what is possible to stop it there.

The writer, director of European affairs of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Leave George Washington Out of It

APOLOGISTS for the activities of such groups as the PLO-Fatah, Force 17, the PFLP, PFLP-General Command, DFLP and so on are at pains to make terrorist activity into a noble endeavor that simply has to be viewed with the right squint. Yasser Arafat, a master squinter, demonstrated the proper form in an interview he gave to Time magazine [in November], rejecting the term "terrorist." "George Washington was called a terrorist by the British," he declared, adding, "We are freedom fighters, and we are proud of it."

We see here the peculiar depravity of people who can make no distinction between confronting the regularly constituted military forces of a powerful nation, as George Washington did, and throwing burning gasoline on a young mother and her three infant children, as happened [recently] in Israel. George Washington never did that. Or attacking a nursery school in Maalot in 1974 and killing 22 children, three older people, and wounding 66. George Washington never did that, either. Or the hijacking of an Air France commercial liner to Entebbe in 1976 and a Lufthansa commercial liner to Mogadishu in 1977. Or the murder of a cripple in a wheelchair in a botched hijacking masterminded by Abu Abbas, one of Mr. Arafat's underlings in the PLO.

It is important that we know what we mean when we discuss terrorism, and that we not be seduced into the intellectual sloth that says, "One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter."

— Noel Koch, a former U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, quoted by The Washington Post.

Mollifying Gorbachev, For Starters

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration, three weeks before it takes office, has sent a signal of irresolution and hypocrisy in dealing with Moscow. With the approval of James Baker, next secretary of state, Ronald Reagan committed the Bush administration to a world media extravaganza in Moscow in 1991 extolling Soviet human rights progress.

U.S. and Soviet propagandists are drumming the line that the decision to hold this follow-up meeting of the 35-nation Helsinki pact in Moscow is a reward for good human rights behavior. Be not misled. America was pressured into this abomination by skillful Soviet diplomacy and James Baker's desire for a quick START treaty.

Step back for the long view. In 1975, Leonid Brezhnev made his bid to make permanent the annexation of a huge area of Poland claimed by Moscow after World War II. His device: the Helsinki Final Act, a promise of rights concessions, including freedom to dissent, travel and emigrate.

The Ford administration, swept up in the European peace euphoria, went along with the treaty drafted by the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Kremlin gained its desired border and promptly broke its human rights promises.

Instead of threatening to abrogate the treaty that the Soviets mocked, the West established a cottage industry of monitors. They ran into a stone wall of Soviet contempt — until recent economic pain caused the Kremlin to use the Helsinki pact in a new way.

Eager to gain the support of the Soviet intelligentsia in ousting party bureaucrats, and desperate for Western financing and trade, Mikhail Gorbachev introduced glasnost. He traded celebrated prisoners for praise and used revulsion for Stalinism to oust party opponents, thereby earning credit as a humanitarian as he concentrated all political power in his person.

In 1986, his foreign minister announced his intention of having a human rights conference in Moscow. This would not only legitimize the Polish land conquest but would place the free world's imprimatur on the Soviet Union as an exemplar of freedom, worthy of trade and financial aid. That meeting in Moscow became a primary objective of Soviet policy.

Unthinkingly, George Shultz set the goal posts on the 50-yard line. Instead of demanding the lifting of the Iron Curtain and demolition of the Berlin Wall, he put up requirements for the release of a few hundred prisoners, permission to leave for the longest-term refuseniks, cessation of jamming and easily revocable legal "guarantees." Lo, the Soviet leader turned the level of repression down and the level of emigrants up, meeting the low price for an international seal of moral approval.

Some members of Congress thought America should insist on much more, delaying its acquiescence. Then Mr. Gorbachev turned to hardball.

He knew that Mr. Baker was eager for a first-year START treaty. He knew also that the U.S. Senate would never approve a treaty reducing strategic arms without ending the huge Soviet advantage in conventional forces. That subject was to be discussed at the Conventional Stability Talks — to be convened only at the conclusion of the current CSCE meeting in Vienna.

The Soviet pressure was applied: The Vienna meeting would not come to an end until the United States agreed to the 1991 human rights meeting in Moscow. Then and only then would the Soviet Union discuss "conventional stability" — that is, cutting down the troop-tank-artillery advantage that has long endangered Europe. No Moscow human rights seal of approval, no conventional arms talks.

George Shultz put the price squarely to Jim Baker, recommending that in this eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation, the United States should blink. Mr. Baker discussed the matter with Mr. Bush and passed the word that he was pleased to have this concession made during the Reagan administration.

The United States then majestically blinked. The abandonment of moral high ground and loss of human rights leverage was couched in stern huffing — "a reversal of progress made to date will cause us to reconsider our decision to attend a Moscow conference" — but that would be like abrogating the Helsinki treaty during the decade when the Russians made a mockery of it. When Washington gives the Soviets an edge, it doesn't take it back.

Secretary-designate Baker hopes that this Soviet triumph will be blamed on departing Gorbachumps, but the call was clearly his own. He has raised a diplomatic standard from which the wise and honest should flee.

The New York Times.

Go to the Source

President François Mitterrand, speaking Wednesday in Paris:

WE must not and cannot relax our action against terrorism. What happened to the plane that crashed in Scotland is a tragic realization of our worries. Terrorism must not go unpunished; it must, to the extent possible, be hunted down to its source. I am not in favor of collective reprisals that hurt innocent people, but the guilty have to know that they will not escape punishment.

There are undoubtedly cases when prevailing injustice prompts exasperation and violence from peoples which are entitled, like others, to have their sovereignty recognized, and the right to self-determination. Non-recognition is itself a form of violence. One thing leads to another — but one does not excuse the other. The civilized nations must put an end, by their determination, to these massacres of innocent people which provide no solution to international problems or individual conflicts.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Chenonceaux Sold

CHENONCEAUX — The splendid château once inhabited by Diane de Poitiers and Catherine de Médécis was put up at auction yesterday [Jan. 5] at Tours, and was bought in by the principal mortgagee — the Crédit Foncier — for 200,000 fr.

1914: Haitians Executed

NEW YORK — M. Louis Bazelais, Haitian Consul-General in New York, told a correspondent of the Herald to-day [Jan. 5] that General Cyriaque Célestin and a number of his leaders in the revolution had been captured and court-martialled, and were executed on New Year's Day at Thomazeau, twenty-six miles from Port-au-Prince. The rebels were surprised by the Government force which was rushed from Port-au-Prince by train. M. Bazelais does not know how many of General Célestin's supporters were executed, but he says it was a large number. General Célestin, who was seventy-five years old, was a political power in Haiti for years. He was minister of war under President Nord Alexis in 1909, and executed a number of prominent young men as rebels. Since then his popularity had waned.

1939: U.S. Justice Named

WASHINGTON — Professor Felix Frankfurter, Dean of Harvard University Law School, was appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court today [Jan. 5] by President Roosevelt to fill the vacancy due to the death of Justice Benjamin Cardozo last July. Ever since the New Deal came into being, and even as far back as the Sacco-Vanzetti execution in 1927, Felix Frankfurter has been the subject of as many attacks from conservatives as he has been the object of praise from New Dealers and liberal opinion in general. Mr. Frankfurter, fifty-six years old, will become the third-youngest and the seventh liberal member of the Supreme Court bench.

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION

A Leaner, Quicker World Runs Sovereignty Ragged

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — As Congress convenes and the pulse of government quickens, consider the growing sovereignty of social forces over sovereign governments. Technology-driven change is changing the weight — physical and political — of goods, institutions, countries and regions.

Norman Macrae of The Economist reports that in 1903 the Mercedes corporation concluded that there never would be a world market for more than one million automobiles. The limiting factor? There would never be more than one million people trainable as chauffeurs.

Manual labor was the norm until remarkably recently. In the 1950s in Western Europe and America, 70 percent of all employed people were use-of-hands workers, 30 percent use-of-brain workers. That ratio is being reversed.

Walter Wriston, writing in Foreign Affairs, notes that 85 percent of all the scientists who have ever lived are alive today, that scientific knowledge is doubling every 13 to 15 years and that the resulting social change is diluting the sovereignty of nations.

In one important instance, glasnost was forced on the Soviet regime by photos taken from a privately owned satellite, the French SPOT, launched in 1986. Pictures of the Chernobyl nuclear plant forced the Kremlin to stop lying about the extent of the catastrophe.

The ability to mandate the value of currency was a traditional aspect of national sovereignty. Today communications technologies have produced an instantaneous international market rendering constant judgment about the value of currencies. In this wired world, Mr. Wriston writes, there is no place to hide as currency values are controlled by the "information standard."

Wars have traditionally begun when borders were violated. But today borders are porous because money and ideas — as powerful as armies — cross them electronically. Markets are no longer geographic locations. Rather, markets are data on millions of computer screens, worldwide.

The markets render pitiless judgments on political actions by altering monetary values. Such global markets are, as Mr. Wriston says, a form of free speech telling the unregulatable truth about nations' politics.

Workplaces, like marketplaces, can become geographically indeterminate. Workers can be connected by computers to jobs far from their residences, and there are economic incentives for allowing people to "commute electronically."

Mr. Macrae notes that the rental cost of the square foot of office space occupied by a wastepaper basket in the City of London or downtown Tokyo can rent an entire apartment a few blocks away.

Technology even alters the strategic importance of regions. As Mr. Wriston says, not long ago the conventional wisdom was that lights would go out all over the world if the Suez Canal were closed. That wisdom did not anticipate supertankers capable of carrying oil economically around the Cape of Good Hope.

Alan Greenspan argues that the rapid expansion of international trade is produced, in part, by technology, particularly the shrinkage of the size of products. In 1950, radios were made with vacuum tubes. Today radios fit in shirt pockets, calculators fit in wallets. A fiber-optic cable as thin as a hair replaces a thick bundle of copper cables. Copper-producing countries lose their weight. (Mr. Wriston notes that the material for computer chips is the world's most common substance: sand.)

New architectural designs, engineering techniques and building materials mean more usable space with less concrete and steel. Heating improves, so winter clothing becomes lighter, with the help of new chemical technologies.

Mr. Greenspan says that the recent improvement in the economic well-being of most countries occurred without significant change in the physical bulk or weight of gross national product. "If all the tons of grain, cotton, ore, coal, steel, cement and the like that Americans produce were combined, their aggregate volume probably would not be much greater on a per capita basis today than it was, say, 50 or 75 years ago."

High-value and easily transportable goods lend themselves to cross-border commerce more readily than do bulky products. "The cost of moving gravel across continents makes it hard to see foreign quarries as much of a backup for excess domestic demand. But the ease with which small electronic components can be moved by air integrates a significant part of the world's capacity."

The decline in the bulk and weight of goods is a result of what Mr. Greenspan calls "the conceptual contribution to economic activity." It has the political consequence of complicating one familiar assertion of national sovereignty: protectionism.

In 1900, Mr. Greenspan writes, economic value was created, archetypally, by moving iron ore by rail from the Mesabi range to Pittsburgh, where it was joined with coal to make steel. Today, economic value is increasingly created by moving data, analyses and insights hither and yon, electronically.

The products of economic production, says Mr. Greenspan, "are becoming progressively impalpable." So are elements of national sovereignty.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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Avery Inferred That the Olympic Game Was Up

By Lord Killanin

The writer was president of the International Olympic Committee from 1972 to 1980 and is now honorary president.

DUBLIN — More than eight years ago, I closed the controversial 1980 Moscow Games of the 22d Olympiad and summoned the youth of the world to Los Angeles in 1984. The expression "Olympiad" means the four years which follow the Games. The 25th Olympiad began when the flame was extinguished in Seoul and my successor, Juan Antonio Samaranch, summoned the athletes to his home city of Barcelona for the Games in 1992.

When my predecessor, Avery Brundage, handed me the symbolic key of the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, he inferred that I would not see the Games in Montreal — the Movement was finished. I was determined that this should not be the case, and I made it clear that I would be president for only one term — that is, for two Olympiads — although I would be eligible for re-election to subsequent terms of four years.

I was later to witness a total of 13,764 athletes and officials (in a proportion of 2 to 1) from 160 countries in Seoul. But size and success bring problems.

The most important administrative change since 1980 is that there is now a resident executive president.

TWO notions which I abolished from the official Olympic language were amateurism, a term which had become debased, and gigantism — the ever increasing size of the Games.

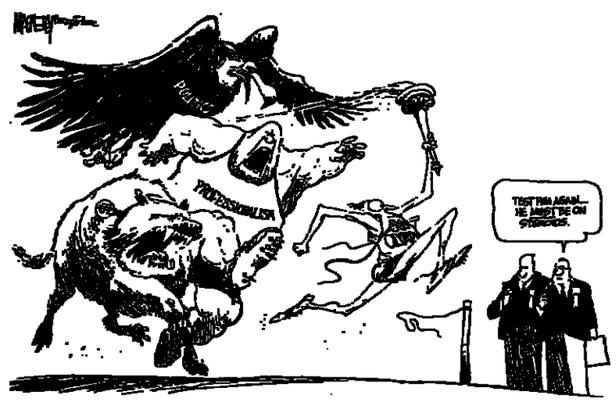
When I was elected to the IOC in Oslo in 1952 at the age of 38, I was the second-youngest member. The then youngest is now the doyen, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg. When I attended my first Olympic Games at Helsinki as a member of the IOC, we had to pay all our expenses and take with us a white tie and orders and decorations.

The Games had been held in London in 1948. As at Antwerp in 1920, the so-called "enemy countries" were not allowed to compete, although the rules say that no discrimination is allowed for reasons of politics, race or religion.

The year 1952 was important — the Soviets and the other Eastern bloc countries, which had long-standing Olympic committees, competed. The Russians had not competed since 1912. Rules were broken to allow the Soviet IOC members to bring their own interpreter, and the Eastern bloc had its separate Village.

Avery Brundage was elected president at Helsinki. He held the post for 20 years until I succeeded him in 1972. When I finished my term in 1980, I was only one year older than Avery had been when he was elected president.

The older members were shocked that Paavo Nurmi, one of the greatest athletes of all time, had been selected by the Helsinki organizing committee to carry in the torch, for he was considered a "professional." Nurmi had been declared by the International Athletics Federation to be ineligible to run in the Los Angeles Games in 1932 for alleged breaches of the amateur code. Athletes in track and field were limited to pocket money of 10 shillings a day.



In 1952 the IOC had 40 members and the Games had 5,867 participants from 69 countries. The number of sports and events (especially for women) was restricted. But I enjoyed Helsinki, and Melbourne in 1956, because the Games were small and nearly free of politics. (The Dutch Olympic Committee decided unanimously not to participate at Melbourne because events in Hungary had "spoiled the Olympic atmosphere.")

The Games increased in size as more women participated. During my presidency it was still considered dubious that a woman should run for 5,000 meters, let alone the marathon. There was also an increase in the number of national Olympic committees, as colonial countries obtained their independence.

In addition to events for women, the program was increased with new events and sports. Since 1980, synchronized swimming and rhythmic gymnastics have been included, as well as tennis and baseball. My philosophy was not to encourage more team sports or those events judged subjectively.

MELBOURNE introduced limited television coverage. The 1960 Winter Games at Squaw Valley saw the first bargaining for television rights, due to proximity to the show business center of Los Angeles. Mr. Brundage regarded this commercialization as despicable, but he later realized the financial advantages of television as a source of revenue and propaganda for the Olympic Movement.

He was concerned, as I was, that we were funded principally by the competition between the three major American networks. There was the risk that anti-trust laws might be repealed, in which case there would be no competition for the rights. This led to the IOC endeavoring to find other sources of funding. This has now reached a peak, with international and national sponsorship — a necessity for all sport — and with the advent of international satellite television.

To ensure that sport is for all and not restricted to the privileged who could afford it (and the same applies to membership of the IOC), the approach to finance was to alter. Perhaps it has changed too rapidly. In my time we were too poor; now we are perhaps too rich.

The greater share of the television rights is given to the host city, which sets up the facilities. If high prices are paid for television rights, it is necessary for the purchaser to ensure a profit. Television has promoted sport, but it damages it when competitors, officials or spectators misbehave. I recall, after the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship, seeing children throwing down their rackets and abusing referees.

National Olympic committees should not send substandard competitors who can be cruelly treated when they are bashed in the boxing ring or lapped in the stadium. The IOC Program Committee — chaired by Vitali Smirnov, the senior member for the U.S.S.R., who served me faithfully as a vice president — agrees that competitors should not be just tourists. But when standards are set high, it restricts the less well endowed national Olympic committees which do not have the coaching or training facilities.

THERE is an increasing desire for money. None is passed to competitors in the Olympic Games, but money in between Games encourages performance.

My successor and I have inveighed against the creation of the artificial person by the misuse of drugs which lead to false performances and, worse, damage to health. If the Seoul Games were unexpectedly quiet politically, they focused attention on the drug danger.

The IOC had previously withdrawn medals or disqualified competitors for positive dope tests. The Games are competitions between individuals, and the two principal individuals at Seoul were in the 100-meter dash. The winner, with a world record, was found positive. This may confirm that the efforts of the IOC's Medical Commission, which pioneered so much, are justified. I was shocked when Ben Johnson was found positive, but also shocked to find that he was not living in the Village but in a luxury hotel suite, as were his family, coach and agent.

I opposed having too many national flags, and medal tables ranking the various countries. This was idealistic but, alas, quite impractical. Support for national teams is largely obtained through a chauvinistic approach, and the television companies like it.

Since Seoul, many have commented on the magnificent opening and closing ceremonies. The symbolic Olympic protocol was carried out traditionally, but these ceremonies have become an important part of the television program as well as a platform for a display of nationalism. The ceremonies in Seoul were more aesthetic than those at Los Angeles, which were brash in comparison.

Of the major national Olympic committees, only Cuba and North Korea did not compete at Seoul, for political reasons and to the detriment of their athletes. The boycotts which I experienced at Montreal and Moscow, and which Mr. Samaranch experienced at Los Angeles, are of the past.

Sanctions do not work. I still believe that bringing people together under the Olympic flag in multinational, multi-discipline competition every four years is a force for peace. People of all races, religions and political beliefs find a common denominator in sport.

If chauvinism and nationalism predominate, it is better it should be on the Olympic playing fields rather than on world battlefields.

I hope that the Games in Barcelona will be even more successful and will be controlled effectively by the IOC, the international federations and the national Olympic committees, and not by sponsors and agents. But there is the risk that he who pays the piper calls the tune.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Pan Am Bombing: Don't Blame the Palestinians

It is important to condemn in the strongest words those responsible for the attack on Pan American World Airways Flight 103. No Palestinian organization has claimed responsibility for this terrible act. The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, not only condemned it but offered to help investigators find the culprits. Palestinians in the occupied territories strongly condemned the blowing up of the plane. The underground United Leadership of the uprising distributed a leaflet offering condolences to the families of the 270 victims.

In some reports on the attack, anti-Arafat Palestinian groups have been mentioned as possible suspects. All of the tiny Palestinian factions that are opposed to Mr. Arafat and the recent decisions of the Palestine National Council are strongly supported by Syria and to a lesser degree by Libya. These factions have little or no popular base among Palestinians, and survive by being political and sometimes military tools in the hands of their sponsors. Sponsoring countries approve any operations these factions carry out.

It is impossible to accept the contention that Syria would allow any of its Palestinian proxies to carry out an act of terrorism against an American plane. Since the Hindawi case in 1986 (when Britain broke diplomatic relations with Syria after an attempt to smuggle a bomb aboard an Israeli airliner in London), Damascus has been trying its best to improve its relations with the West, especially with the United States and Britain.

The hypothesis that Syrian-backed Palestinians were behind the crash assumes that the motive was to ruin Mr. Arafat's peace initiative. This would mean that Syria was unhappy with the PLO. But since the meeting of the PNC in Algiers, which Syria welcomed, Damascus has improved its relations with Mr. Arafat's El Fatah movement and with moderate Arab countries.

Libya has been even more supportive of Mr. Arafat. It was among the first countries to recognize the newly declared state of Palestine. Mr. Arafat visited Libya recently, and is said to be trying to bring Libya and Egypt together.

Neither evidence nor logic shows any reason why Palestinians should be blamed for the attack on Flight 103.

DAOUD KUTTAB.
Jerusalem.

Whichever terrorist organization planted the bomb on the Pan Am jet, "credit" must go to the father of midair terrorism, the now famous "statesman" who masterminded the tactic of blowing up innocent people to make his cause heard around the globe. We can thank Yasser Arafat for all the extra money and time we now spend on airport security.

ESTHER MARILUS THUMIN.
Zurich.

The West has elaborate, scientifically sophisticated secret services. They know who organizes these massacres. They know their addresses — even their telephone numbers. Why don't they act?

WILLIAM PASSIGLI.
Tenero, Switzerland.

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Police Discover Bomb Factory in Northern Ireland

Reuters

DUBLIN — Irish and British police have struck a double blow at the Irish Republican Army, uncovering a bomb factory and an arms dump that could have fueled a New Year guerrilla offensive.

Irish police thwarted plans for a mortar blitz on British forces in Northern Ireland when they discovered an arms dump on a farm in the Irish midlands that contained 36 homemade mortar bombs fused and primed with Semtex explosives made in Czechoslovakia.

Also found Wednesday were Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles, bomb detonators and 600 rounds of ammunition.

Over the border in Londonderry, the second largest city in Northern Ireland, the police uncovered what they called "a complete bomb factory" in a disused house, with Semtex explosives and equipment for making booby trap bombs.

These bombs, a favorite weapon of IRA guerrillas in their campaign to oust Britain from Northern Ireland, are placed with magnets under the cars of security force personnel and then set off by a tilt switch.

"The IRA clearly intended to use this house of terror in their evil campaign of death and misery," a Northern Ireland police spokesman said Wednesday.

Irish and British police have combed the countryside on both sides of the Irish border for a year, ever since intelligence reports indicated that the IRA may have smuggled in up to four shiploads of arms for its guerrilla fight against Britain.

At the end of 1987, French customs seized a trawler packed with 150 tons of advanced weaponry, including ground-to-air missiles, that were destined for the IRA.

Questioning of the Irish crew indicated that earlier shipments may have got through. That sparked a massive search by 7,000 Irish police and troops, who in the past year have uncovered more arms and explosives than in the last six years.

Police in Northern Ireland stepped up house searches in nationalist areas at the end of last year, prompting the IRA to launch a pre-Christmas bombing blitz on the homes of British soldiers in the province.

A Northern Ireland police spokesman said that the bomb factory, the 33d arms find in Londonderry in the last 12 months, showed that IRA guerrillas were intent on renewing their campaign of violence.

Almost 3,000 people have died in the conflict in 20 years.

Carolina Prokofiev, Composer's Widow, Is Dead

The Associated Press

LONDON — Carolina Prokofiev, 91, widow of the Russian composer Serge Prokofiev and a survivor of a Soviet prison camp, died Tuesday of cancer in London, her son, Oleg Prokofiev, said Thursday.

Two years ago Mrs. Prokofiev narrated her husband's classic work for children, "Peter and the Wolf," at Lincoln Center in New York to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the piece.

In 1948 Prokofiev was one of the composers denounced by Stalin for writing "bourgeois" music. Mrs. Prokofiev was accused of having contact with anti-Soviet elements and sent to Ubez prison camp in the northern Urals.

She was born Carolina Codina in Madrid in 1897 to a Catalonian father and a Polish-French mother. Later she became universally known as Lina.

Her parents were professional singers and she trained as a classical recitalist. The Codinas traveled extensively, and settled in New York where Miss Codina met Prokofiev in 1918.

They were married in Germany in 1923, lived in Paris, then moved to the Soviet Union in 1934. But they drifted apart in the 1940s.

Prokofiev died in 1953, and his widow was released three years later. Oleg Prokofiev, a sculptor, emigrated to England, and in 1974 his mother was allowed to join him.

Nicholas Virgilio, 60, American Haiku Poet

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Nicholas Virgilio, 60, an American poet of haiku who once described his work as a "way of getting turned on to life," died Wednesday of cardiac arrest after falling ill on the set of a television program.

Mr. Virgilio was well known in the United States even among those who are not devotees of haiku. But he was revered in Japan, the country of origin of the spare form of poetry of five, seven and five syllables.

■ *Other deaths:*

Daniel Curley, 70, the novelist who wrote "Mummy" and "How Many Angels," in a traffic accident Friday while on vacation in Florida.

Eddie Heywood Jr., 73, a popular jazz pianist of the 1940s who composed "Canadian Sunset," a jazz and pop standard, Monday in Miami Beach of natural causes.

Evald Schorm, 57, a leading member of Czechoslovakia's New Wave film era in the 1960s, of a heart attack in Prague on Dec. 14, Czechoslovak emigrant sources said in Vienna on Monday.

Loel Guinness, 82, an heir of the banking branch of the Guinness family who was a member of Parliament for 14 years and a socialite on two continents, Sunday of heart disease in Houston.

A Bourse Inquiry Reportedly Calls Mitterrand Aide

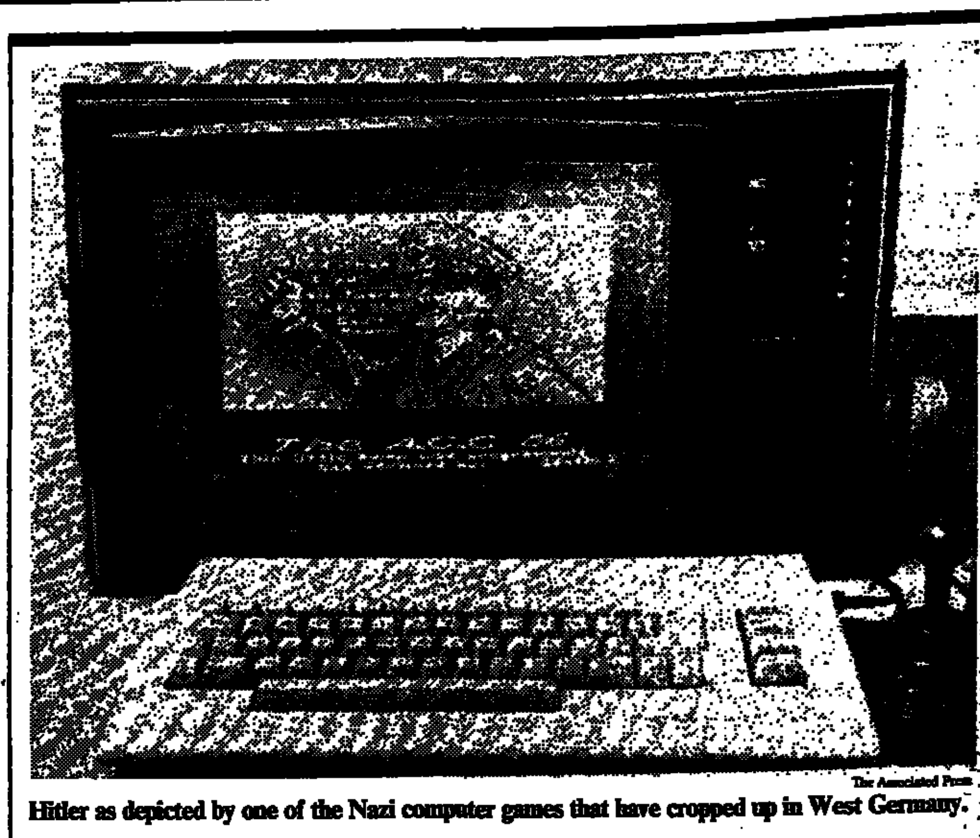
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A political confidant of President François Mitterrand has been questioned in connection with a possible insider-trading scandal in France, L'Express, a weekly French news magazine, reported in its issue to be published Friday.

L'Express said that Roger-Patrice Pelat, 70, a retired industrialist and member of the board of directors of Air France, had testified to investigators of the Commission des Opérations en Bourse, the French stock-market watchdog body, about trades involving a $10 million profit in shares in Triangle Industries Inc., a U.S. can manufacturer that was taken over in November by the state-owned French metals company Pechiney.

L'Express said that the commission would decide this month whether or not it had evidence of insider-trading offenses to forward to the public prosecutor.

Mr. Pelat, who has been a close friend of Mr. Mitterrand's since both men were held in the same prisoner-of-war camp in Germany during World War II, has acted as a presidential emissary in negotiations with opposition political parties.



The Associated Press

Hitler as depicted by one of the Nazi computer games that have cropped up in West Germany.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Neo-Nazis Foment Racism by Computer

West German neo-Nazis are using illegally produced computer games to spread racist and anti-Semitic propaganda among teen-agers, according to a report by the Federal Office for Monitoring Youth-Endangering Media.

The neo-Nazis use pirated copies of popular computer games and program their own ultrarightist games onto the discs. These are circulated among youths who often trade computer games at school and at home. The neo-Nazi games "glorify war and racism, and use Nazi symbols," the report said. With names like "Clean Germany," "Aryan Test," "Anti-Turk Test" and "The Nazi," the games invite players to purge the country of Jews, homosexuals, beggars, immigrants, ecologists and Communists.

The most vulnerable targets of such games are "pure computer players," or "youths with very low self-esteem who are able to at least experience a bit of confirmation by winning in computer games," the report said. The federal office has the power to ban material deemed harmful to young people. So far, 30 of about 100 neo-Nazi games believed to be in circulation have been placed on the banned list.

Rebel French Mayor Expelled From Party

The French Socialist Party has expelled Robert Vigouroux, the mayor of Marseille, for rejecting the party's decision to appoint another candidate for the mayoral election in March. The decision, made by the national executive committee Wednesday night, put an end to a seven-month internal battle over the official nomination.

Mr. Vigouroux, 65, had been chosen as a compromise successor to Gaston Defferre, the Socialist mayor who dominated Marseille for 30 years until his death in 1986. Mr. Vigouroux was expected to stay on only until the next mayoral elections. But he decided to run for a full term, despite the party's nomination of Michel Pezet, 46, as its official candidate.

Mr. Vigouroux said that he would still campaign to be mayor and still considered himself a Socialist.

Around Europe

Italian manufacturers of plastic shopping bags will have to start paying a tax of 100 lire (7 U.S. cents) a bag as of Feb. 1. A government decree, signed this week, said that biodegradable sacks and those not used for carrying purchases would be exempted. From January 1991, all plastic shopping bags will be banned.

Dutch authorities have offered cash rewards for tips leading to the recovery of three stolen Van Gogh paintings valued at $100 million to $125 million. The paintings were taken from the Kröller-Müller National Museum in Otterlo on Dec. 12. The size of the rewards will depend on the usefulness of the information received.

"The Devil Exists, One Can Encounter Him," is the title of a book by Monsignor Corrado Balducci, the former exorcist of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Rome. Monsignor Balducci, 65, retired from daily church activities two years ago to dedicate himself full time to compiling all available information about Satan. Suspect cases are examined by physicians and psychiatrists, he explains, and only about 15 cases in 1,000 undergo exorcism.

Sytske Looijen

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(Continued From Back Page)

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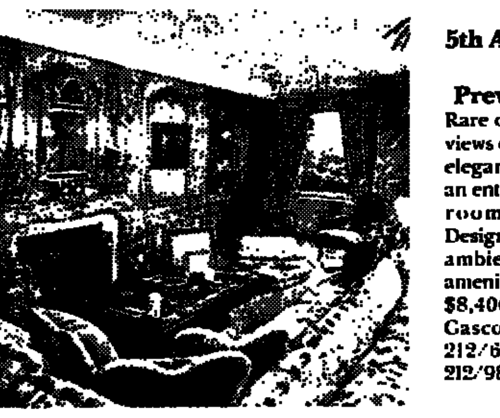

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International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

Karsh at 80
Opera Singers' Lament
Pfeiffer in Films

Louis Monier

François Furet: Debunker of doctrinaire certainties.

An Iconoclast for France's Bicentennial

by Henry Tanner

PARIS — As the French begin to celebrate the bicentennial of the most important event in their history, François Furet — who teaches both in Paris and Chicago — has become known quite simply as "the historian of the French Revolution."

His name is emblazoned on the most authoritative and most popular new books that weigh down the counters of French bookstores. His essays and interviews are scattered through the most highbrow literary magazines. And on television he has been featured with iconoclastic answers to questions about the French nation's political present as well as its past.

He has struck a chord with his themes both as a historian and a political commentator because he is in tune with the mood in a country that has become progressively less ideological, less divided between left and right and more what he calls "modern."

Furet is the chief debunker of the doctrinaire certainties proclaimed by the two competing schools of partisan historians — one Marxist, the other reactionary and counter-revolutionary. The Marxist school, dominant for more than half a century, idealizes the revolution as the source of all that is good and just in modern democracy but is silent about the terror that went with it. The historians of the far right, who are less influential but just as dogmatic, reject and despise the revolution.

FURET'S own ambition, he said in an interview, was to write a history of the revolution that was "critical and objective" and "written from within the democratic camp." His purpose, he said, was to take a hard look at why the revolution veered off course and moved from its "liberal" period to its "despotic" one — from the proclamation of the National Assembly and the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789 to Maximilien Robespierre, the Terror and the massacres in the Vendée region in 1793.

His first two books, written in 1964 and 1978, caused a storm on the French left, and he was denounced as a "revisionist" — the reward, he says, for any Frenchman who invites "the horrible suspicion of wanting to find fault with the revolution."

More recently he stirred up a debate by writing that "the revolution is over," brought to an end during the past few years. The thought was startling to many Frenchmen, and some misunderstood him to say that the revolution was no longer relevant.

He really argued that the revolution was over because its ideas have triumphed and are universally accepted. In an essay in a much-discussed book, "The Republic of the Center," he wrote that the 200-year-old division between left and right, and the quarrels between revolution and counter-revolution, republicans and aristocrats, the secular French and the Roman Catholic Church, have at last been bridged in a united country.

Furet was a member of the Résistance as a teen-ager during the last year of the German occupation. After the liberation, when the Cold War began, he "quite naturally" joined the Communist Party, along with many young intellectuals who "felt that the future of the world was being decided and that we had to choose sides."

He left the party in the mid-'50s, when "the Russians themselves began to dispel the Communist myth."

He is eloquent about this break. It was "an intellectual liberation," he said. "When you leave the Communist Party there is a moment when you feel that you have just put down your glasses and are seeing a new world; you have the joy of rediscovering reality after a self-imposed blindness."

Today he defines himself as being "on the right wing of the French left." His "political family," he says, is that of the leftist weekly Nouvel Observateur, for which he has been writing periodically since the '50s, when it was still called France-Observateur.

"Fortunately I did not write anything when I was young," he said.

HE became a professional historian at about the time he left the party, which was fortunate because he believes that it is impossible to be both a Communist and a good historian. But he also says that "being a Marxist means being steeped in history because Marxism is one of the most powerful philosophies of history ever devised."

His experience of political radicalism

Continued on page 8

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

Monteverdi, Lully and Rameau

■ Baroque and other early opera is in the spotlight. The first operatic offering of the refurbished Théâtre du Châtelet is a new production (jointly with the Grand Théâtre of Geneva) of Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," in Raymond Leppard's musical version, with six performances from Jan. 9 to 20. Peter Schneider conducts the Scottish Chamber Orchestra and a cast headed by Patricia Schumann, Martine Dupuy, Leontina Vaduva, Hans-Peter Blochwitz, Richard Stilwell and Gregory Reinhart, and Pierre Strosser is the stage director and designer, with costumes by Patrice Cauchetier. Lully's "Atys," in the 1987 award-winning production conducted by William Christie and staged by Jean-Marie Villégier, returns to the Opéra Comique Jan. 17 for a series of 12 performances through Feb. 1. A new production of Rameau's "Platée" by the Atelier Lyrique will have its first performances Jan. 17, 20 and 22 in the company's home theater in Tourcoing before being seen at the Opéra Royal in Versailles (Jan. 26, 27), the Opéra de Montpellier (Feb. 8, 10, 12) and the Opéra Comique in Paris (Feb. 16, 18, 26, 28). Jean-Claude Malgoire conducts, François Raffinot is in charge of the staging and choreography, and the cast is headed by the tenor Bruce Brewer in the title part.

ZURICH

Schiele and His Contemporaries

■ When Egon Schiele died, a victim of the 1918 flu epidemic, the 28-year-old artist was reaching a calmer vision in compellingly elegant portraits, after early tormented works marked by revolt and obsessions. At the Zurich Kunsthaus, 50 paintings from the private Leopold collection set him in the context of his time, with the sensual richness of Gustav Klimt and an anguished self-portrait of Oskar Kokoshka. "Egon Schiele and his Contemporaries" runs until Feb. 19 in Zurich, then will be going to Vienna, London, Munich and Wuppertal. *(Mavis Guinard)*

MADRID

Mozart Opens the Season

■ The season of the Teatro Lfrico Nacional La Zarzuela opens Jan. 13 with a new production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," with Wolfgang Brendel heading a cast that also includes Katia Ricciarelli, Faye Robinson, Carmen González, Jaakko Ryhänen, Francesco Ellero d'Artegna and Gösta Winbergh. Antoni Ros Marbá conducts and the production is by Mario Corradi, with Mario Bernedo and Pedro Moreno responsible for the sets and costumes. Other performances are Jan. 15, 18, 20 and 22.

BRAUNSCHWEIG

Paintings from Warsaw

■ "European Baroque Painting From the National Museum, Warsaw," which continues at the Herzog Anton Ulrich Museum until Jan. 29, is a survey of Baroque painting, 65 works representing the Dutch, Italian, French, German and Austrian schools; (above, Hendrick ter Brugghen's "David Playing the Harp"). The show goes to Utrecht March 18-May 7 (Centraal Museum), Cologne July 19-Oct. 8 (Wallraf-Richartz Museum), and Munich Nov. 3, 1989-Jan. 14, 1990 (Alte Pinakothek).

LONDON

Entente Cordiale

■ A major retrospective of the music of Pierre Boulez — seven midday and evening concerts from Jan. 15 to 19, two of them introduced and conducted by the composer — is the major feature of the "Images de France" (Part II) program at the Barbican. Other events are three concerts by the pianist Cécile Ousset (Jan. 11, 22, 29) of works by Chopin, Ravel, Debussy and Dutilleux; a Ravel-Berlioz concert Jan. 29 by the London Symphony Orchestra under Stanislaw Skrowaczewski; workshops of the UPIC computerized music system developed under the direction of Iannis Xenakis; a literary weekend (Jan. 13-15) entitled "Why Can't the English Be More Like the French," in which the relationship between French and English literature is looked at from several angles; films devoted to the New Wave from Jan. 6 to 29; foyer exhibitions of "Soft Art," works by artists using textiles and other soft materials, and "The Santons of Provence," tiny nativity scenes of folk-religious origin, and a number of free foyer concerts of jazz, café, classical and light music, including a recital by Cynthia Millar on the ondes martenot.

Renaissance Siena's Tales Retold

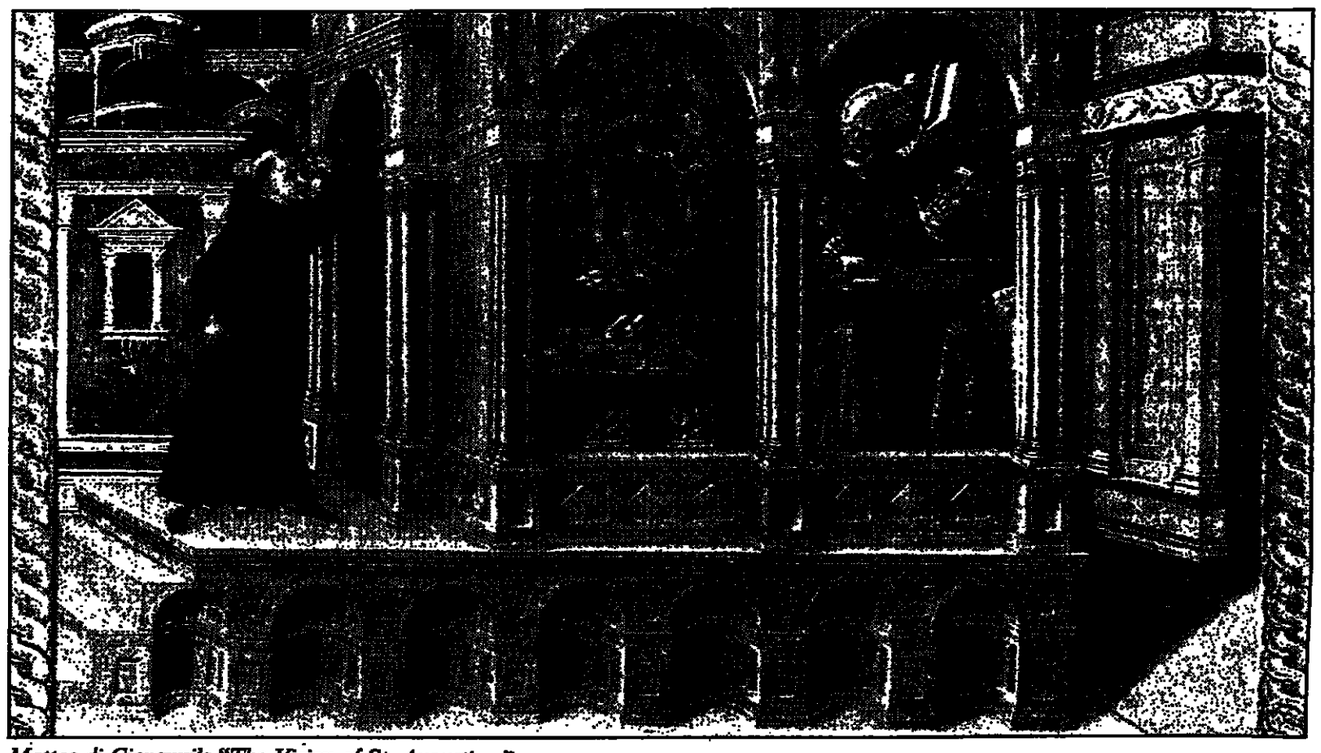
by John Russell

NEW YORK — "Painting in Renaissance Siena: 1420-1500" at the Metropolitan Museum is a glorious affair. Even in a season that has seen one great exhibition after another, worldwide, this one is a nonpareil.

Moreover, the art that we see there is in the highest degree an unstandardized art — one that keeps us continually on the alert, thinking new thoughts, dreaming new dreams and on fire with speculation. Those thoughts, those dreams and that frenzy of speculation are owed not so much to the beauty and singularity of the individual paintings as to their cumulative effect.

This is to a large extent a storytelling exhibition, in which panels that belong together have been reassembled — often for the first time in many, many years — and set out in the correct order. It is one thing to marvel at an individual panel from Giovanni di Paolo's rightly celebrated St. Catherine of Siena series and quite another to follow the story from beginning to end. To have reassembled series after series in this way is a diplomatic achievement, as well as a feat of exact and persevering scholarship, and it should be acclaimed as such.

So absorbing are these many-paneled narratives, and so complete in themselves, that we sometimes have trouble remembering that in relation to the altarpieces of which they were a part they functioned more or less as footnotes at the bottom of the page. It was one of the more disreputable incidents in the history of European art that in so many cases the long plank of wood on which these panels had been painted was cut up, panel by panel, and launched on the art market, licit or illicit.



Matteo di Giovanni's "The Vision of St. Augustine."

Visitors who wish to re-establish a sense of scale in relation to the predella panels can do so by looking at the head and shoulders of St. Augustine by Sassetta that once formed the pinnacle of Sassetta's altarpiece painted for the town of Borgo Sansepolcro. Though much admired by Piero della Francesca, the altarpiece was dismantled around 1580.

The catalogue tells us, quite rightly, that the portrait as such was rare in Sienese 15th-century painting. But the personifications of the saints in this show have both a superabundant power and an evident acuity of observation. Sassetta's St. Augustine — so deft in its use of the foreshortening that made it "tell" from below — is a capital example of this.

If there is about this painting an air of almost filial devotion, it may be because St. Augustine was believed by many people to have founded the spiritual community of Lecceto, just a mile or two from Siena. As Giovanni di Paolo helped to illustrate the noble Antiphonary, which is featured in the section of the show that is devoted to illuminated manuscripts, we can be certain that the Augustinian hermitage had a special importance for him.

Where scale is concerned, it is also important to reorient ourselves by looking carefully at the majestic "Coronation of the Virgin" by Giovanni di Paolo, with its luxurious infilling of curvilinear detail, its wonderfully simulated velvets and marbles and its choreography of long, fine-fingered hands held high. That is the kind of context that we should remember when we come face to face with the predella panels.

BUT if we use the word "footnote" of those panels, we should also remember how often footnotes are the rogue element in a major work of scholarship — the place in which wild or subversive theories, disputed legends and potentially inconvenient truths are secreted in miniature. In a great Sienese 15th-century altarpiece the predella panels at the bottom often have a comparably condensed, concentrated, double-distilled quality.

Sienese painting in the middle of the 15th century was in many ways a giddy, independent, all-risking art, notable for its nonrational, subjective space and high-keyed color. When the Master of the Osservanza painted the resurrection of Jesus he made the soldiers at the foot of the tomb look like splayed and flattened land crabs. He also outlined the distant hills against a sky turned orange by the first rays of dawn. In images such as these, there is a poetry without precedent.

But these painters were not isolated visionaries, inspired misfits, or "primitives" in any current sense of that word. Siena during the period in question was not the kind of place in which artists of that sort would be nurtured. It was a city that had strict priorities. When the distinguished humanist Francesco Filelfo could have been lured away from Florence, where his lectures of Cicero and Homer, Terence and Thucydides drew overflow audiences, the city fathers of Siena refused to foot the bill. Lawyers and doctors were more to their taste.

Yet we should also remember that Siena had on its city payroll an official whose sole duty was to give public readings from Dante. Echoes of Dante irradiate the unforgettable twofold image by Giovanni di Paolo of "The Creation," on the left, and "The Expulsion of Adam and Eve From Paradise," on the right. Studying the all but indigestible riches of Dante's and Giovanni di Paolo's Paradise, we monitor the presence of carnation, strawberry, thornless rosebush, lily, orange tree, narcissus and lascivious rabbit — symbols, one and all, of a way of life that our first parents must have truly hated to leave. (This most remarkable painting came to the Met in 1975, along with much else that is in the show, as part of the Robert Lehman collection.)

AND although other cities have fostered saints at one time or another, it is the distinction of Siena that St. Bernardino's open-air sermons in 1425 and 1427 were attended by virtually the entire population. It should not surprise us, therefore, to learn from Keith Christiansen, curator of European paintings at the Met, organizer of the present show and the author (with Laurence B. Kanter and Carl Brandon Strehlke) of its catalogue, that Sienese 15th-century painting was permeated by St. Bernardino's "mixture of pragmatism and fervent devotion."

St. Bernardino died in 1444. Sano di Pietro was born in 1405 and could easily have heard him preach. Doubtless for this reason, his painting of "St. Bernardino Restoring a Child to Life" has the character of a celestial newsreel. With its candy-colored architecture, unaffected sweetness of feeling and evident delight in a tale well told, it is a touching reminder of the mingling of pride and awe with which the news of St. Bernardino's miracles was received in Siena.

Classical studies underlie the echoes of Roman architecture, Roman costume and Roman mores that turn up here and there in the show. Nothing could speak more clearly for a society dedicated to law and order than the figure of a Roman prefect on horseback in "The Way to Calvary" by the Master of the Osservanza. Even if the flag held high by another mounted Roman did not bear the initials SPQR, we should know that this was a society in which Authority came with a capital A.

Nor did the evident particularity of Sienese 15th-century painting come from nowhere. In the first half of the 14th century their city had produced — in Duccio, Simone Martini and Pietro and Ambrogio Lorenzetti — innovators who laid hold of

Continued on page 8

Twyla Tharp Takes a Turn At Not Being the Boss

by Diane Solway

NEW YORK — "This year is an extraordinary set of circumstances. It's what I think of as a shakedown," says the choreographer Twyla Tharp, who for the first time in 23 years is without a dance company bearing her name or her singular stamp. Last July, she announced that she was disbanding the modern-dance troupe she began in 1965 and accepting the invitation of American Ballet Theatre's artistic director Mikhail Baryshnikov to join ABT as an artistic associate and resident choreographer, a billing she now shares with Sir Kenneth MacMillan.

Newly ensconced in her office at ABT's studios on lower Broadway, the 47-year-old choreographer ruminated recently on the challenges of working with a major company not devoted solely to her artistic agenda, as well as on her recent decision to retire from dancing.

Tharp's arrangement with Ballet Theatre — which has taken on seven of the 15 members of Twyla Tharp Dance — has led many to wonder how the choreographer will maintain her creative identity. "I have to find a way of creating an atmosphere within this company that allows me to work with the same concentration and focus that I had with an independent company," said Tharp. "I'm concerned with developing strong individual personas for these dancers, in making them be themselves-plus, which is something that ballet has traditionally discouraged. The question is, 'How do I make these people very specific as my dancers have always been and yet continue working within this more generalized situation?' "

Baryshnikov believes the presence of Tharp and her dancers will stimulate ABT's classically rooted dancers and extend their stylistic range. He also suspects that the choreographer's close association with a major classical ballet company will "stretch Twyla's horizons" and bring new audiences. Several of the choreographer's earlier works are to be added to the company repertory.

Asked if he envisioned clashing egos, Baryshnikov said: "Everybody has an ego — I do as a director, Twyla does as a choreographer. But we're a good team, and we know each other so well that we don't have to talk at length about anything. We are learning from each other."

Tharp's former dancers made their debut as members of Ballet Theatre when the company opened its season in California, in November, when "The Fugue" (1970) and "In the Upper Room" (1986) — works created for her own troupe — had their company premieres. For the moment, only former Tharp members dance "The Fugue," whose rhythms are stamped out on a miked stage by three men wearing boots. Both groups, however, perform "In the Upper Room," a ballet to commissioned music by Philip Glass that plays with both the elevation of classical technique and the groundedness of modern dance.

Despite his long-standing friendship with the choreographer, Baryshnikov is not blind to the potential difficulties of this transition. "I'm concerned about the way Twyla will adjust emotionally to the situation after all those years of being the boss

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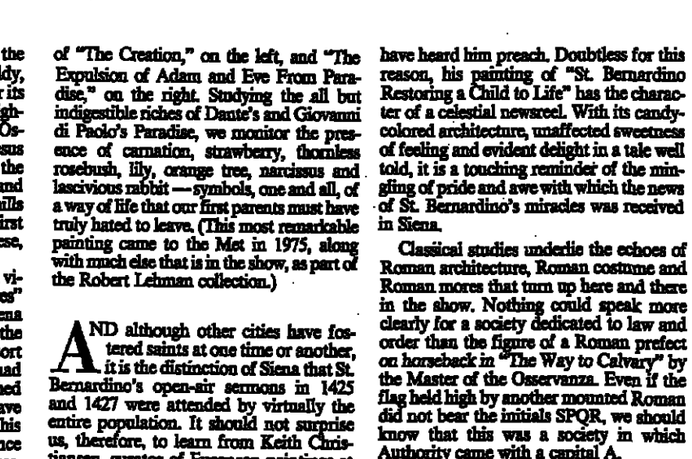

Bill Bernstein

Tharp, wearing glasses, rehearses "Bum's Rush."

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WEEKEND

Secrets of Success: Churchill's Cigar And 'Good Manners'

by John F. Burns

OTTAWA — It began with Winston Churchill's cigar. On Dec. 30, 1941, Yousuf Karsh was a week past his 33d birthday, an Ottawa portrait photographer whose successes had been largely local. But on that day, Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King had invited Churchill to speak to the Canadian House of Commons, and he wanted Karsh, his favorite photographer, to mark the occasion with a portrait.

The British leader was in a rambunctious mood, having set out immediately after Pearl Harbor to cement his new wartime alliance with Washington. When he passed through Ottawa, Karsh was allowed to sit among the parliamentarians for what proved to be one of the more stirring Churchill addresses of the war, one in which he mocked France's generals for having predicted after Dunkirk that England would have its neck "wrung like a chicken" by the Nazis. ("Some chicken," growled Churchill. "Some neck.")

The Churchill portrait that followed, in the Speaker's Chamber behind the Commons, was the slingshot that launched Karsh's international career. And although his work broadened through the years to the point where his 50,000 portraits have become an international honor roll, the Churchill story is still the one he is most often pressed to tell.

A few days before Karsh's 80th birthday, on Dec. 23, the photographer retold his version of that encounter at his suite in Ottawa's Chateau Laurier Hotel.

Over a supper of smoked salmon sandwiches and fine wine, he bounded ceaselessly up and down amid the exquisite artifacts of his living room, performing as his own headwaiter, until his wife of 26 years, Estrellita, an American writer and editor, prevailed on him to sit down.

The evening seemed a testament to a quality more remarked upon by Karsh's friends than any other, his grace. In his own more modest accounting, it is this quality of "good manners" that more than anything else has accounted for his success. "I arrived in Canada armed with nothing but good manners. And ever since, it has been the greatest guarantee of my career."

This quality proved crucial at the Churchill sitting. Mackenzie King, a man not known for his candor, had omitted to tell the British leader about his plans for a portrait until the two men stepped out of the Commons. As somebody handed Churchill a glass of brandy and a Havana cigar, the prime minister harrumphed about the clutter of lights and camera. And then he spied Karsh, who had arrived in Canada 17 years earlier as a penniless refugee from the Turkish massacres of Armenians.

Karsh began in a modest tone. "I said to him, 'Sir, I hope I will be worthy enough to make a photography equal to this historic moment,' " he recalled. Then, following his rule that graciousness should never lapse into timidity, he extended an ashtray and suggested the surrender of the cigar. When the Havana remained rooted, he returned to check his camera before stepping forward again. "I said, 'Excuse me, sir,' " he said, "and I took the cigar from his lips. By the time I got back to the camera he looked so belligerent I thought he would devour me."

THE portrait snapped an instant later captures the glowering mood. Yet there was something about Karsh that pleased the prime minister, enough at least that he invited a second shot — a smiling, benign portrait that became a Churchill family favorite, even as the first, defiant one became an icon of Britain at war. And before leaving, the British leader signaled his regard. "As he headed for the door, he shook my hand and said, 'You can even make a roaring lion stand still to be photographed,' " Karsh said.

The skills deployed that day served a few months later as Karsh, his way smoothed by Churchill, took an Atlantic convoy to photograph other leaders of wartime Britain, and again in 1944 when he did a similar portfolio in Washington. And when the war was over, the range of Karsh of Ottawa — always Ottawa, although Karsh by that time had the reputation to set up in London, Paris or New York — expanded rapidly into art, theater, literature, music, and medicine, among other fields, until few household names in Europe or North America were left unrecorded by his shutter.

This year, to mark to the photographer's birthday, several countries will honor his work. The round of retrospectives began last year with an exhibition at London's Barbican complex that is now on tour. Karsh and his wife will be attending the exhibition at several of its stops, juggling the dates with visits to their base in Ottawa, their apartment in Manhattan, a retreat in Florida, and a busy schedule of sittings in North America and Europe.

In June, Canada's new National Gallery, designed by Moshe Safdie, will open an exhibition of 170 portraits and photographs drawn from the National Archives of Canada, which paid the equivalent of $2.6 million last year to acquire the photographer's lifetime collection. (These included 250,000 negatives, among them the original 8-by-10-inch negatives of the Churchill session, hitherto kept in a bank, as well as 12,000 color transparencies and more than 50,000 prints.) A U.S. ceremony will come on March 29, when the Americas Society will present a medal to the photographer in New York.

Meanwhile, Karsh will be continuing to put something of himself back into his profession. For years he has sponsored a fellowship at the Brooks Institute of Photography in Santa Barbara, California, that provides for one of the institute's best students to spend two years as a traveling aide to Karsh. What he learned as a teen-ager from his Uncle Nakash, a photographer of Old World convictions who had settled in Sherbrooke, Quebec, Karsh believes can still be learned at Brooks. "It is a place where they teach them to be gentlemen, not paparazzi," he said.

Karsh's failures have been few. In South Africa, in the early 1960s, he scrubbed a plan for a portrait of the then-prime minister, Hendrik F. Verwoerd, when the authorities would not allow him to photograph Albert Luthuli, a tribal chief who was a leader of the African resistance and a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. And in the 1960s, when Karsh secured an appointment at the Chinese Embassy in London to put his case for photographing Chairman Mao Zedong, politics again intervened. "They wanted to know, 'If you are a Canadian, why has your country not recognized us?' " Karsh said. "So I told them, 'You flatter me. I'm just a photographer.' " ■

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Edward Hausner/The New York Times

Yousuf Karsh at age 80: 50,000 portraits later.

François Furet

Continued from page 7

sharpened his interest in the revolution "as a messianic attempt to assure collective well-being." In his first study of the revolution, written with Denis Richet in 1964, the authors called attention for the first time to the *dérapage*, the skidding off course, of the revolution. They blamed it mostly on external factors such as war, civil war and counterrevolution, but added that these reasons were "not enough to explain or justify" the turn to despotism.

"That explanation was not false but incomplete," he says today.

Fourteen years later, in a second book, "Penser la Révolution" (published in English as "Interpreting the French Revolution"), he searched for — and found — despotic elements inherent in the revolution even in 1789. "The Terror," he concluded, "was part of the revolutionary ideology."

Now, 24 years after his seminal first work, Furet's name appears again on two magnificently printed and illustrated books in which he continues to explore the themes that have fascinated him all along.

One is his vast "History of the Revolution 1770-1880," which covers the 20 years leading to the fateful events of 1789 and the near-century that followed, up to the final victory of republicans over monarchists. And the other is a "Critical Dictionary of the French Revolution," which he planned and edited together with a colleague, Mona Ozouf. In addition to his own and Ozouf's studies, the volume includes contributions from a score of mostly younger scholars he has gathered around him and of whom he is unabashedly proud.

The two volumes came out in early winter, dwarfing scores of other new works published in the run-up to the bicentennial.

FURET sees one of the principal reasons for the revolution's drift into despotism in the "immensity" of the ambition of the revolutionaries of 1789, who "tore France away from its entire past."

They "revoked" everything that had been done in previous centuries and set out on "the immense and utopian ambition to create an entirely new social order and a new set of institutions based wholly on reason," he says. All the country's controlling institutions were swept away, including the aristocracy, the absolute monarchy, and the church.

The revolutionaries created a formidable new power — the sovereignty of the people — which "was more absolute than the power of the kings had been because, contrary to the kings, it was not subject to divine control."

Unlike the American founding fathers, Furet said, the French revolutionaries were not able to prevent the new power from becoming too strong. Those who wanted power to be shared by king and parliament were swept away in the name of the doctrine of undivided popular sovereignty.

The reasons for the violence of the break with the past are still not fully explained, Furet says. He thinks that the answer lies in the history of the absolute regimes that preceded the revolution. This is what he intends to study "during the next ten years."

Furet teaches history at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, one of the most prestigious French institutes for graduate studies. He was once the school's president, but resigned several years ago to have more time to work on the revolution.

He is an associate professor of history at the University of Chicago, where he has taught an annual course on European history for eight years. For the coming semester he is preparing a comparative course on the French and American revolutions.

He has lived in the United States for several months every year for 20 years, having taught at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor before going to Chicago.

His first two books, written in 1964 and 1978, caused a storm on the French left. He was denounced as a 'revisionist' — the reward, he says, for any Frenchman who invites 'the horrible suspicion of wanting to find fault with the revolution.'

OF his American experience, he says, it was an "indispensible" chance to get away from the history of his own country and observe a radically different democracy in action.

It is a strange experience for a French historian, he said, to watch a strong democracy based "not on revolutionary but on legal concepts" — where the equality of citizens is assured not by the state but by laws, by the courts and competitive relationships between individuals.

The American concept of a "market society" is "immensely more optimistic" because it assumes that competition leads to some kind of balance, he said.

But Furet — the historian as a political commentator — believes that the French and American democracies are "closer to each other than they have been at any time in 200 years."

The French political landscape is in the process of being reshaped dramatically, he says — citing the following signs, among others.

Not only are the past ideological quarrels all but ended, but except for Communist Party officials, no Frenchman any longer believes that in order to change society you have to take over the state by force; and the Communists — because of this — have lost most of their political force.

The French now accept, and overwhelmingly favor, the popular election of a strong president — an innovation that their grandfathers would have rejected as dangerously monarchic. And the Constitutional Council, consisting of appointed officials, decides whether the laws passed by parliament are constitutional — a limitation on popular sovereignty that no republican would have accepted 200 years ago.

French intellectuals, after a half-century of having been more deeply under the spell of the Communist Party than their counterparts in almost any other country, are "in a good phase" and "rediscovering" the merits of a strong modern democracy.

France, in short, is a modern country resembling ever more closely the world's other major democracies, Furet contends. He is in favor of that. ■

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Renaissance Siena

Continued from page 7

the rudder of Western art and set it on a new course.

Nor did the evident particularity of Sienese 15th-century painting come from nowhere. In the first half of the 14th century their city had produced — in Duccio, Simone Martini and Pietro and Ambrogio Lorenzetti — innovators who laid hold of the rudder of Western art and set it on a new course.

Left more or less for dead after the Black Death of 1348 had killed off more than half of the population (including the artists just mentioned), Siena recovered fast and strongly, in art as in everything else. Sienese painting was backed by Sienese patrons, and Sienese painters — Sassetta, above all — were notably adroit at adapting to what was going on in Florence.

As Christiansen points out in the catalogue, "Sassetta's work demonstrated that it was possible for an artist to be both modern and Sienese." Till quite lately that adroitness made for a disconcerting art. Today, we think of Giovanni di Paolo as a painter of the utmost fascination. He is, if not the mainstay, at any rate the principal contributor to the present exhibition.

But in 1866 he was regarded by Crowe and Cavalcaselle in their "History of Painting in Italy" as an undistinguished painter who set a bad example by his "strange fancy in composition, and his epileptic vehemence and awkwardness in the delineation of action." Even in 1931, when Bernard Berenson had to admit that Sienese 15th-century painting had found many admirers, he regarded it as a weakness of current taste that "any Sassetta, any Giovanni di Paolo, no matter how caricatured in type and expression," would find an eager buyer.

If this point of view now seems to us of primarily historical interest, it is in large part because of the case made for Giovanni di Paolo, in 1937, and for Sassetta, in 1939, by John Pope-Hennessy, an English art historian then still in his 20s. The present exhibition at the Met is the work of three scholars, all of whom have been pupils of Pope-Hennessy at one time or another. It is for the best of reasons, therefore, that "Painting in Renaissance Siena" is dedicated to him.

The exhibition has been made possible by the Monte dei Paschi di Siena, a bank that has been going strong in Siena since the year 1472 and has always been active in the commissioning of work from Sienese artists. One of the contributors to the present show, Benvenuto di Giovanni, painted a fresco for the bank in 1481.

The exhibition can be seen through March 19. It will not travel.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 934.541). To Feb. 26: Prague Around 1600: The court of Rudolf II, Hapsburg emperor from 1576 to 1612, illustrated by over 400 works of art and scientific instruments, originally part of the emperor's private collection.

BELGIUM

Antwerp

Rubenshuis (tel: 232.01.03). To Jan. 15: Two hundred examples of 17th and 18th century silver from Antwerp, complemented by "Silver in Antwerp's Golden Age," 16th century objets d'art, at the Rockoxhuis.

Brussels

Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts (tel: 513.96.30). To Jan. 22: Master Paintings from the Reader's Digest Collection: works by Impressionist and Post-Impressionist artists including Braque, Manet, Renoir, Cezanne, Pissarro.

CANADA

Toronto

Art Gallery of Ontario (tel: 977.04.14). To Jan. 15: Drawings by Hans Holbein the Younger from the court of Henry VIII: 50 drawings from the royal collection at Windsor Castle.

ENGLAND

London

Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Jan. 15: "Panormania": Several 100-foot-long reconstructed panoramic paintings, plus maps, handbills, paintings, photographs and moving panoramas of the 19th century.
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). To Feb. 26: "Treasures for the Nation: Conserving Our Heritage," art, antiques and engineering masterpieces acquired under the National Heritage Memorial Fund.
National Gallery (tel: 839.33.21). To Jan. 17: The Gallery's 19 Rembrandts are the basis of this show documenting the technical research behind the conservation of paintings.
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21). To Mar. 12: Lawrence of Arabia: A centenary exhibition on T.E. Lawrence which includes illustrations for Lawrence works, portraits, manuscripts, landscapes, maps and photographs.
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). To Jan. 8: A retrospective of David Hockney's work: 100 paintings, 30 photographs, 10 drawings and a selection of prints.

FRANCE

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Mar. 27: Jean Tinguely: a retrospective of the Swiss artist's work of the past 30 years displays over 200 sculptures, including recent works.
Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Jan. 30: "Rembrandt et son Ecole": 72 drawings by Rembrandt and his students from the museum's collection.
Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To Feb. 19: Over 200 works from the collection of the Petit Palais by artists associated with the Symbolist movement.

WEST GERMANY

Frankfurt

Kunsthalle Schirn (tel: 15.45.0). To Feb. 26: "Guido Reni and Europe": 42 paintings by Guido Reni are the focus of the show devoted to his influence on European painting. Included are 85 works by Cantarini, Guercino, Ribera, Murillo, Zurbaran, Ingres, David, Van Dyck.

Munich

Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51). To Feb. 26: The Biedermeier period, 1815 to 1835, illustrated in some 500 exhibits including, paintings, sculpture, silver, glassware, furniture and textiles.

Wiesbaden

Museum Wiesbaden (tel: 368.21.70). To Jan. 29: "1000 years of Russian Art" draws on collections from sixteen Soviet museums. On view are 160 loans from the 13th to 20th centuries, 160 objects by medieval goldsmiths, as well as frescoes, statues, and illuminated books.

ITALY

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Feb. 26: Giacomo Manzo: a retrospective honoring the sculptor, now 80, features some 200 works.
To Jan. 8: Pierre Bonnard, 1867-1947: 60 paintings and 100 drawings and other graphic works are on view.

Rome

Musei Capitolini (tel: 678.28.62). To Jan. 31: Roman Glass from the Imperial Age: 150 glass objects dating from the first to sixth centuries.

Siena

Palazzo Chigi-Saracini. To Feb. 28: "From Sodoma to Marco Pino": Fifty examples of Mannerist painting in Siena in the first half of the 16th century.

Venice

Ca' Pesaro (tel: 520.92.88). To Jan. 8: The Birth of a Nation: American painting 1730 to 1880 from the National Gallery, Washington.
Museo Correr (tel: 25.625). To Jan. 15: Giorgio de Chirico: A 150-painting retrospective marks the 100th anniversary of the painter's birth.

SPAIN

Barcelona

Fundación Miró (tel: 329.19.08). To Jan. 15: "Impacts 1929-1941," a show of 80 works by Joan Miro, includes loans from collections in Europe and the U.S.

Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sophia (tel: 467.50.62). To Feb. 15: Master Paintings from the Phillips Collection in Washington: 84 paintings by artists including Bonnard, Braque, Cezanne, Klee.
To Feb. 15: Twenty-five oil paintings and 14 drawings by Henri Matisse on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.

SWITZERLAND

Bern

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44). To Feb. 12: Max Ernst collages: a retrospective of 200 works ranging from the 1920s to the early 1970s.

WEEKEND

Escalation of Musical Pitch Gets A Rising Chorus of Complaints

by Bernard Holland

NEW YORK — Altitude may be a common metaphor for success, but not with opera singers. They are complaining with increasing stridency that international standards of pitch have broken disastrously free of their moorings and that the direction they are headed is up.

Theoretically, the first note of "La donna è mobile" or Beethoven's Fifth Symphony will sound no higher or lower in New York than in Budapest — nor any different tonight than it did 50 years ago. Worldwide agreements designed to regulate a common, scientifically measured musical vocabulary say just that.

Singers sense, however, an inflationary trend in the world of pitch — one that forces them to sing Verdi and Mozart at altitudes the composers never intended. They say that escalating pitch is hurting their voices and distorting music.

The matter is considered more urgent in such countries as Italy, West Germany and Austria than it is in the United States, where the mood and temperament of orchestras tend toward moderation. Still, the trend toward ear-catching brilliance induced by elevated pitch is pretty much global.

Many prominent opera performers past and present are unhappy. They include Alfredo Kraus, Plácido Domingo and Luciano Pavarotti — all tenors — and Montserrat Caballé, Renata Tebaldi, Christa Ludwig, Mirella Freni and Régine Crespin. Among the younger complainants is the American mezzo-soprano Frederica von Stade.

Speaking from the Vienna State Opera — perceived as a principal culprit by many — von Stade said recently, "What's happening is against the laws of nature, and it's threatening the art of singing." Upon arrival in Vienna, tenors immediately test their high notes against Viennese pitch, she says. Indeed, as worrisome to singers as the rise of pitch is that it has risen differently in different places.

Perhaps the most telling complaint concerns what higher pitch is doing to the music itself. Colors have been transformed from warm to garish, critics say, and the aural impressions intended by Bellini or Haydn subverted. Tebaldi points to a new chaos in voice categories as well — one in which bass roles, for example, have taken on a baritonal tinge.

When the Greeks figured out the natural laws of sound vibrations a few thousand years ago, they arranged pitch in descending and ascending ratios of seven different notes. We call the arrangement a scale ("scala" in Italian, meaning stairway). This idea persists, though subsequent expansions define 12 equidistant tones (or pitches) and, periodically, experimenters try to establish more complex alphabets. In English, we call the seven ascending pitches by letter-names — from A to G.

In the past, when travel was difficult and cultures lived in isolation from each other, the note A could be as high or low as each culture wanted. One 16th-century commentator wrote that pitch should be "at the level that pleases you." Bach played on organs on which A could vary from instrument to instrument by as much as two tones. Traveling flutists carried interchangeable wooden centerpieces, the longer ones for cities with a lower A.

Better communications in the 19th century called for an end to the variety and mandated a kind of common currency. Verdi, during his reluctant service as a lawmaker, actually legislated that in Italian opera houses the A above middle C should be standardized as a sound vibrating at 432 cycles a second. But for almost 100 years there has been more or less a consensus that sets A at 440. An international congress ratified that just before World War II, and it has been reaffirmed twice since then.

Bob Gale

Singers, however, are complaining that in opera and concert halls pitch levels are often creeping above 445 toward A-450.(B flat, one-half step higher, lies at about 466). In Italy, where opera is a serious political issue, legislation is afoot that mandates pitch standards below A-440 and even a return to the levels demanded by Verdi a century ago.

SOME suggest that impresarios are encouraging higher pitch in an attempt to attract jaded listeners. The added brilliance of instruments and singers playing at higher pitches does get our ear.

"Nonsense," says James Levine, the artistic director of the Metropolitan Opera, who is also a busy conductor in Europe. "Pitch has been rising over the past hundred years, but the problem is not a conspiracy but that the rise has not been uniform from place to place. With all the jet-hopping among singers in the past dozen years, it is a smaller world, and the discrepancies create havoc with their aural and physical impressions of what certain music ought to sound and feel like. Today when I conduct 'Moses und Aron' in Salzburg, I hear parts of it a whole half-tone above what my ear says it ought to be."

The truth may be less conspiratorial than pessimists think. Higher pitch has been compared to air pollution or toxic waste — where destruction results more from carelessness than calculation. Still, higher pitch — as with so many trends in the arts — does have its basis in economics. Concert halls are bigger in order to sell more seats; and in a world packed with ready information — much of it loudly conveyed — competition for our attention is fierce.

Pitch levels emanate from the orchestra pit, specifically from the oboe — the instrument with the least deviating tone. Oboists, in theory, tune to an electronic signal. Members of the Metropolitan orchestra, which has a reputation for keeping steady pitch levels, attribute rising pitch to orchestra politics and psychology — wind soloists pushing up to penetrate thick orchestral textures, for instance — but report no evidence that conductors or management are directly inciting them.

Domingo, a singer whose voice lies most naturally at the bottom end of the tenor range, is particularly denunciatory about pitch levels. "We are being asked to project not only higher but louder," he said recently. "Singers today are having a harder time than those who created the same roles in the composer's lifetime."

Pavarotti doubts that pitch will ever return to Verdi's relatively deep standards. "We must be careful to keep pitch at around 440 — maybe even 438," he said recently. "That is where the juicy sound is." Juicy for him, that is. Pavarotti, in other words, "wears" A-438 comfortably, the way a tall man might wear a 42-long suit.

The historical progress of pitch is not in the ascending line that we tend to think. Baroque pitch fluctuated in both directions. Renaissance woodwinds and Baroque organs were often pitched vastly above — not below — today's levels. Pitch was derived from either fixed-pitch sources, usually an organ in the vicinity, or else measured against the capabilities of stringed and wind instruments — many of them less powerful but more subtle than today's "improvements."

Early-music players today have settled on an almost arbitrary but convenient A-415, convenient in that 415 represents a lowering of one half step. Modern harpsichords usually offer a lever that can shift their keyboards down by precisely this distance. A tuning fork used for early "Messiah" performances survives in England. It vibrates at A-422.5.

When older music is played today — either on the original instruments or their facsimiles — nothing is disturbed. The problems come when 20th-century singers read from scores written in another pitch era and end up having to create sounds higher than those originally intended. Says the tenor Chris Merritt: "The constant raising of pitch is what I like to call the 'double whammy.' Not only do we tenors sing higher today than the artists who portrayed these stratospheric parts in the era of Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini, but we also have to live with these singers' shadows hovering above our heads, and those shadows are basically hearsay, passed on from generation to generation."

MERRITT might get an argument from some scholars. They point out that in the Naples and Vienna opera houses of the early 19th century — two institutions for which Rossini specifically composed — pitch was often not too different from our own. Rome's, however, is known to have been lower, which means that operas like "The Barber of Seville" probably do sound higher today than originally.

According to Jeffrey Gall, a countertenor who has been singing in the Met's "Giulio Cesare" (at A-440) — the move between the pitch worlds of early music and modern opera house can be negotiated with minimal damage "if you make the adjustment well in advance of the rehearsal-performance process." His most unpleasant memory is of going within the space of a month from a La Scala "Ariodante" at A-415 to one at Edinburgh, which he says soared above 440. "In your own voice, there are certain immutable breaks between registers, he said, in an interview. "When pitch changes, the position of the breaks vis-à-vis the score shifts. It's upsetting. Certain notes feel a certain way even to singers without absolute pitch."

Levine thinks orchestra players internationally are beginning to address the problem. "The oboists in Vienna are trying now to hold at A-445. They are also using the electronic boxes more. We are also beginning to tune pianos around the world to conform to something near A-440. It is encouraging, and I suspect we'll end up at about A-442."

Tebaldi, who during her career had A-440 written into contracts and who traveled with a tuning fork, is less optimistic. She fears that the whole spectrum of voice ranges has been twisted out of shape. Speaking at a recent congress in Milan, she asked, "Why should the color of the mezzo-soprano voice suddenly have disappeared off the face of the earth? Why do we no longer have baritones who sing by unfurling and broadening out their voices. The basso profondo has disappeared. . . . Voices are now used that perhaps can sing low but have no body. They don't say anything." ■

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Michelle Pfeiffer in "Married to the Mob," "Dangerous Liaisons" and "Tequila Sunrise."

The Year of Michelle Pfeiffer

by Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES — "Michelle," the voice coach said, "this time, don't think out the words as you sing them: just think of yourself as that girl in 'Casablanca' who's getting on the plane and may never see her man again."

For at least the 20th time, Michelle Pfeiffer, standing alone in a darkened studio beside Sunset Boulevard, recording the soundtrack for a new movie, sang the song: "More Than You Know." The voice of the actress who is perhaps best known for playing a witch and a mob moll was surprisingly strong and tender. But one note near the end was not quite right.

When she finished, she swore softly, lit a cigarette in the dark studio and, speaking over the microphone to her voice coach and recording engineers in the adjoining control room, said: "Let's do it again right away. I know I can do it better."

Almost an hour later, after Pfeiffer had sung the song at least 20 times more, she said she was satisfied with her singing.

"I guess I can be hard on myself," she said a few minutes later during an interview in which she looked back on the last year.

It has been a year in which, propelled by the same sense of perfectionism and enthusiasm for her work that she demonstrated in the sound booth, Pfeiffer has emerged on the brink of major stardom.

During the same period, she says, she has been successfully facing the challenge of living alone and making decisions on her own after the breakup of a seven-year marriage. "For the first time," she said, "I'm getting comfortable with being alone and actually really liking my life. I think I'm taking more control over things."

At 30, Pfeiffer has 12 movies and several major television productions among her credits. Although her work usually has earned favorable reviews, many of her roles have been in largely forgettable films such as "Grease II," "Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen" and "Sweet Liberty."

Since bewitching Jack Nicholson in the 1987 film, "The Witches of Eastwick," Pfeiffer has seldom stopped working. The surge began with a television film of John O'Hara's short story "Natica Jackson," in which Pfeiffer artfully played a 1930s film beauty who fell in love with a chemist she met during an automobile collision.

Then came "Married to the Mob," the breakthrough movie for Pfeiffer, in which she portrayed the resilient widow of a Long Island Mafia hit man with a comedic and affecting flair that reminded many of Carole Lombard. Next was the writer-director Robert Towne's "Tequila Sunrise," a convoluted film about drug dealing in Southern California, which Pfeiffer ornamented with her portrayal of a sexy, sardonic and sharp-tongued restaurant owner.

Late last month, her third movie of the year was released. In "Dangerous Liaisons," a film based on Choderlos de Laclos's 200-year-old French novel, "Les Liaisons dangereuses," Pfeiffer co-stars with Glenn Close and John Malkovich as an alluring and virtuous wife snared into a tragic web of sexual intrigue.

SHE said she had planned to take a long break after completing "Dangerous Liaisons." "I was tired," she said, after filming three films almost back to back. But she said that after reading the script for "The Fabulous Baker Boys," the film for which she was recording "More Than You Know," she decided she wanted to be a part of it.

In the film, which co-stars Beau and Jeff Bridges, she portrays a lounge singer, a role she prepared for with two months of voice lessons. "It's a story" she said, "about not giving up on your dreams . . . that when you give up your dreams you die." It is a theme that is perhaps close to her heart.

Growing up south of Los Angeles in Orange County's Midway City, Pfeiffer remembers as a child of 5 or 6 watching actresses on television and saying to herself, "I can do that."

At Fountain Valley High School, she dabbled in student theatrical productions but spent more time on the beach, joining many of her peers in using drugs and alcohol as instruments of rebellion against middle-class parents.

But she was an ambitious woman, her drive energized by a father, owner of a heating and air conditioning business, who tutored Pfeiffer, a brother and two sisters on the merits of work at an early age. Her first job, at 14, was selling clothes in a shopping mall; others followed.

Planning to become a court reporter, she enrolled in a stenotyping class, and briefly attended junior college classes. But much of her life centered on her workaday job as a clerk for Von's, a large Southern California supermarket chain. One day, when she was 18, while checking out customers, she recalls asking herself what she wanted to do with her life. Remembering the enjoyment of her participation in a high school play, she answered: Acting.

While still working at Von's, she drove several times a week to acting classes in Los Angeles. She got an agent, moved to Los Angeles, continued her acting lessons and began to be called back after auditions. At 20, she landed a role in "Delta House," a short-lived TV series, and later began to get small roles in minor movies.

For more than a year, she was part of a quasi-religious metaphysical cult; she thought its practice of vegetarianism would help keep her slim. "I was brainwashed, and I gave them an enormous amount of money."

At 22, Pfeiffer married the actor Peter Horton, now a member of the cast of television's "thirtysomething," and he helped her break away from the cult. Their divorce in 1987 was "a huge disappointment," she said.

"For a long while," she continued, "I didn't think I could take care of myself; I felt I was going to destroy my life; I wasn't capable of taking care of my life. It's been two years now. I've found that not only is that not true, but I can do a pretty damn good job of it." ■

Robert Lindsey is the author of "A Gathering of Saints: A True Story of Money, Murder and Deceit." He wrote this for The New York Times.

Twyla Tharp

Continued from page 7

and doing whatever she wanted to do," he says, adding that he and Tharp had explored the possibility of this turnabout for several years.

At the same time, he admits he cannot put the majority of her former dancers "in white tights in the front line of a classical ballet," because most of them are not conservatory-trained ballet dancers like those at Ballet Theatre. Instead, Baryshnikov sees them performing character roles in the standard classics and works from the modern repertory — "which is where they came from," he says — as well as coaching Ballet Theatre's dancers in what he refers to as Tharp's "stomper" style.

A BOLD inventor of dance forms, Tharp has mined a variety of choreographic sources, from vaudeville to ballroom dance to ballet, and has made a name for herself beyond the world of contemporary dance through her works for theater, film and television. Though never a ballet dancer, she has created ballets for the Joffrey Ballet and the New York City Ballet, as well as for ABT. For her own company, she had increasingly moved toward the classical vocabulary.

"The largest contributing factor to this move was my feeling that dancing has become dancing again," says the choreographer. "It isn't modern dance, it isn't ballet. Twenty years ago, it was very different. People went to modern-dance classes or ballet classes. Nowadays, everybody takes the same classes."

In response to the increasing crossover between the two camps, Baryshnikov has diversified at Ballet Theatre, acquiring works by Merce Cunningham and Paul Taylor and, last year, commissioning a ballet by the post-modernist Mark Morris. Now, there is talk of a new work for the company by Martha Graham, who led Ballet Theatre dancers in a class in her technique several weeks ago.

Shelley Washington, a veteran of 14 years with Tharp and now at Ballet Theatre, recalls her apprehension about her new posting. "At first, I wondered how I would find my place there. Then I thought, 'Where else would I get to dance Tharp, Taylor and Cunningham?' "

In the past two years, the financial, administrative and touring obligations of Twyla Tharp Dance had become too much for Tharp, who says she found herself devoting more time to fund-raising and running her company than to making dances or developing dancers. She had frequently looked for antidotes to touring by incorporating her dancers into her commercial projects. She choreographed for three films directed by Milos Forman — "Hair" (1979), "Ragtime" (1981) and "Amadeus" (1984) — and, in 1985, made her debut as a Broadway director and choreographer with the critically assailed "Singin' in the Rain."

It was after "that Broadway experience" that she decided to shift the focus of her company to work more strictly within the vocabulary of classical ballet. While there was no deficit in her company this year, said Tharp — who has long kept her dancers on a 52-week salary — the troupe had been spending up to seven months on tour during each of the last three years to meet its $2.5 million budget.

Tharp's and Baryshnikov's artistic alliance took root in 1976, when she created "Push Comes to Shove," a send-up of ballet's hierarchy that provided a comic and decidedly American persona for Baryshnikov. A popular hit, the ballet was her first for both ABT and the Russian-born dancer.

> *'There will always be movement, structural and counterpoint challenges for me in abstract dance, but now I find that you need a narrative to deal with emotional issues.'*

After Baryshnikov assumed the directorship of the company in 1980, Tharp followed up with "The Little Ballet," "Sinatra Suite," "Bach Partita" and the public-TV special, "Baryshnikov by Tharp." In 1984, she collaborated with Jerome Robbins on "Brahms/Handel" for City Ballet and, the next year, created dances for Baryshnikov and Gregory Hines in Taylor Hackford's 1985 film "White Nights."

Tharp's own career as a dancer is another chapter that the choreographer recently decided to close. Dancing, she says, had simply become too physically taxing as well as a luxury she could ill afford.

Tharp, whose one-year contract with Ballet Theatre leaves her free to explore other pursuits, is now creating her first piece for the Paris Opéra Ballet. Last summer, she enrolled in Columbia University's Film Department; film projects are definitely on her mind, she admitted, as is the just-completed first draft of her memoirs.

Her new relationship with Ballet Theater has clearly enabled Tharp to get work "done." In the past three months she has created three ballets, the first of which is a large-scale narrative piece to songs by Jerome Kern that she constructed "as if I were pacing a film." Set in the 1920s on an ocean liner, "Everlast" charts the attempts of an financially marooned matron to marry off her whimsical daughter to a boxing champ.

A leading creator of abstract dances throughout her career, she has recently found herself attracted to dramatic dance, admitting that earlier in her career "storytelling" was something she would have shunned.

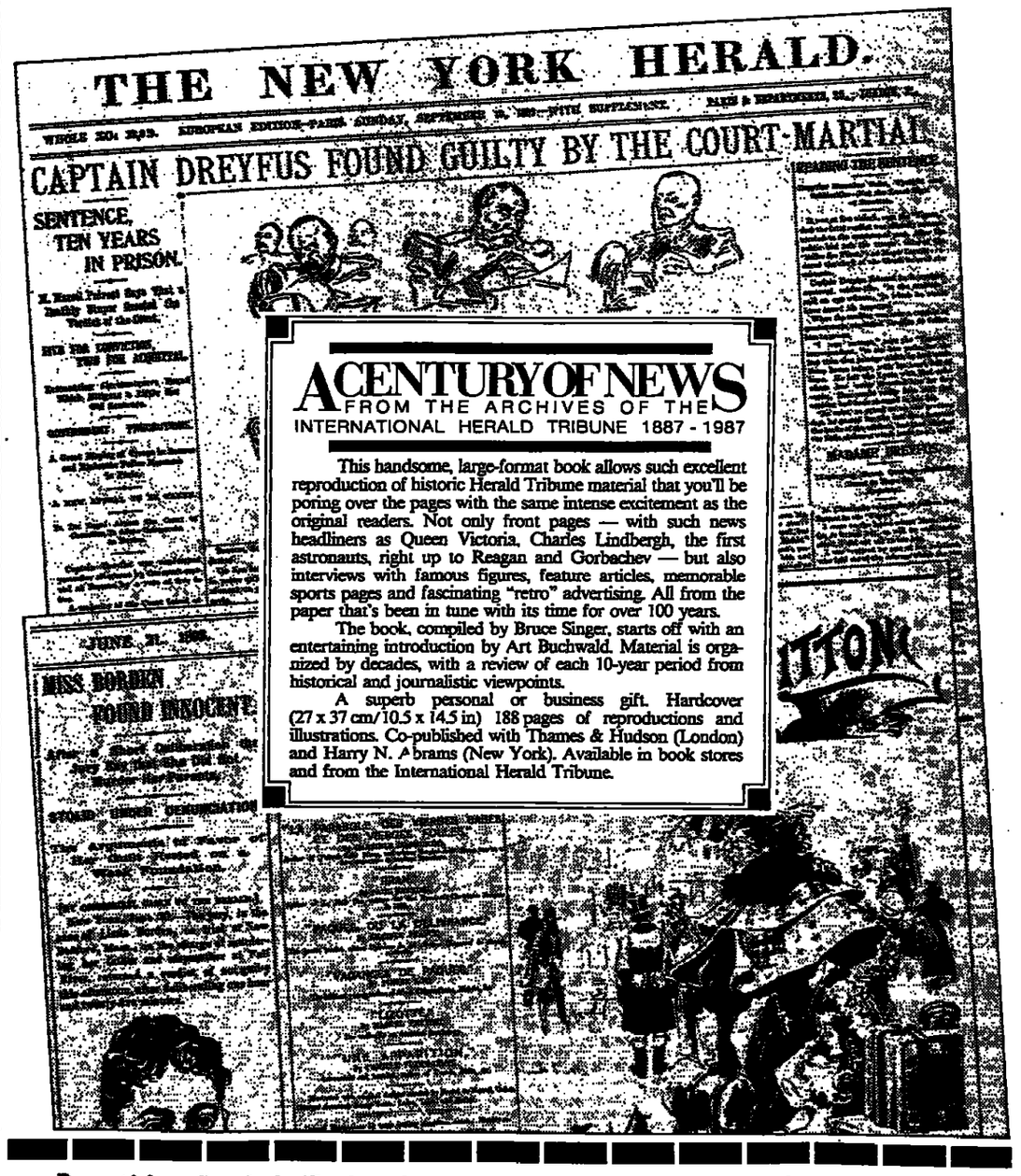
Of course, she has not totally forsaken abstraction and is at work on "Quartet," a rigorously structured ballet for several of ABT's principal dancers. "I feel I can handle the architecture of dance as well as anybody," she said. "There will always be movement, structural and counterpoint challenges for me in abstract dance, but now I find that you need a narrative to deal with emotional issues. If you can look at a dancer onstage and say, 'Oh, yeah, this guy has a problem and I know what the problem is about,' then you have a different way of connecting with a lot more people — which I always saw as a positive goal."

HER "connection to narrative," Tharp said, owes a good deal to her childhood exposure to the movies while working at her parent's drive-in theater in San Bernardino, California, where she saw "six features and 14 shorts every week for 10 years." Her decision to enroll in film school grew out of the realization that she needed to learn what she calls "the nuts and bolts" of narrative.

She has just put the finishing touches on the burlesque and vaudeville-inspired "Bum's Rush," a work she began last year in her own company and that remains a showcase for the dancers she brought with her to ABT. She admitted that its dramatic demands — which call on the dancers to scream, laugh and tell jokes while dancing — may prove tricky for Ballet Theatre's dancers to assimilate.

To the choreographer, "Bum's Rush" is about people "who figure out a way to keep it together when the odds are against them." Not surprisingly then, she sees a parallel between its themes and her own situation. "To survive," she mused, "you've got to keep wheedling your way. You can't just sit there and fight against odds when it's not going to work. You have to turn a corner, dig a hole, go through a tunnel — and find a way to keep moving." ■

Diane Solway is a New York free-lance writer with a special interest in dance. She wrote this for The New York Times.



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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nb	40724	91¾	91	91⅝	+1
BankTr	26235	37¼	36⅝	37	+⅜
Texaco	25259	53¾	51⅞	53½	+1½
Maytag	22800	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+⅜
Limited	18908	30⅝	29	30	+1⅛
Arkla	18012	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	+½
GenEl	16613	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	—⅛
Marion	16384	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝	—½
SmkBek	15757	50⅞	48½	50⅝	+1⅞
CocaCl	15151	45½	44⅝	45⅜	+¾
IBM	14446	122⅝	122	122¼	—¼
Squibb	14312	65⅞	63½	64	—1⅝
BriRsc n	14212	35⅝	33¼	35¼	+1⅞
Exxon	13875	44⅝	44	44⅝	+⅜
IntPap	13176	48	47⅜	47⅝	+⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	88.35	—0.07
Utilities	87.98	—0.01
Industrials	88.72	—0.13

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	174,040,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	176,033,800
Amex 4 p.m. volume	9,970,000
Amex prev. cons. close	12,320,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	135,643,400
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	121,273,000
NYSE volume up	95,415,700
NYSE volume down	51,925,500
Amex volume up	4,455,480
Amex volume down	3,469,100
OTC volume up	n.a.
OTC volume down	n.a.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	836	1187
Declined	611	331
Unchanged	510	455
Total Issues	1957	1973
New Highs	53	37
New Lows	10	8

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	158.11	157.32	157.49	+0.43
Industrials	191.91	190.99	191.29	+0.72
Transp.	149.60	148.55	148.99	+0.48
Utilities	74.46	74.32	74.33	—0.11
Finance	130.06	129.49	129.56	+0.28

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Jan. 4	241,131	405,110	23,164
Jan. 3	230,256	761,408	33,886
Dec. 30	213,569	578,320	1,691
Dec. 29	191,214	673,368	2,292
Dec. 28	164,390	596,421	2,543

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2184.29	2205.18	2173.04	2190.54	+ 12.86
Trans	977.95	985.89	972.92	978.11	— 0.45
Util	186.76	187.71	185.46	186.34	— 0.42
Comp	831.59	838.65	827.08	832.71	+ 2.37

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	333	431
Declined	250	176
Unchanged	259	253
Total Issues	842	860
New Highs	25	16
New Lows	8	5

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	326.15	323.44	324.41	+0.97
Transp.	233.41	231.41	232.02	+0.12
Utilities	112.26	111.23	111.85	—0.39
Finance	24.97	24.77	24.81	+0.04
SP 500	280.51	279.43	280.01	+0.58
SP 100	—	—	265.54	+0.57

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	383.79	+1.03	379.05	375.22
Industrials	381.91	+1.88	376.08	369.43
Finance	440.80	+1.46	438.08	463.19
Banks	439.40	+1.30	434.25	438.72
Insurance	429.41	+1.66	426.51	426.97
Utilities	502.31	—1.22	497.31	482.14
Transp.	403.22	+4.17	394.77	390.33

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,218	1,381
Declined	833	725
Unchanged	n.a.	2,407
Total Issues	n.a.	4,513

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amdhl s	9475	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	—⅛
MogmC	5749	8	7½	7⅝	+⅛
FruthL	3732	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
EchoBy	3572	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+⅛
TexAir	2510	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	—⅛
DataPd	2378	14⅝	14	14⅜	+⅜
Telesph	2004	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
ENSCO	2004	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
TexCd g	1754	38⅝	37⅝	38	+⅜
WangB	1679	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Alza	1326	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
WDigitl	1317	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
LorTel	1255	13⅞	13	13	—⅛
TelDta s	1165	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	
Instron	1049	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
309.53	307.68	309.42	+1.46

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Hits Post-Collapse High

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices closed higher Thursday in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange as renewed buying interest by institutions allowed a key market barometer to surpass its highest closing level since the October 1987 market collapse.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had surged 33.04 Wednesday, rose 12.86 to close at 2,190.54, above the post-collapse closing high of 2,183.50 set Oct. 21.

The index rallied past the 2,200 level briefly around midday but gradually pulled back through the rest of the session as investors took profits before Friday's report on December employment data. Some investors were concerned that the report would reflect a surging growth in the economy, which would put pressure on interest rates to slow things down.

But even with the pullback, the Dow held steady above the 2,183.50 level through the close.

Advances led declines by about a 4-3 ratio. Volume totaled 174.04 million shares, up from 149.7 million traded Wednesday.

Broader market indexes also advanced. The NYSE composite index rose 0.43 to close at 157.49. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.58 to 280.01. The price of an average share gained 9 cents.

Analysts said the surge in buying activity that was initially fueled Wednesday by strength in the dollar was renewed by institutions. Blue chips led secondary issues in attracting buyers.

"The market was driven by arbitrage and buy programs," said Alfred Goldman, market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis.

"The sideline money jumped in saying 'maybe we're going to have that January effect after all,'" he said, referring to the market's tendency to move higher at the start of the year.

Some analysts also suggested that comments made by Manuel Johnson, Federal Reserve Board vice chairman, had fueled the market. Mr. Johnson told the House Banking Committee that he did not expect U.S. interest rates to return to levels that prevailed in 1982 over Third World debt.

Mr. Goldman, however, disagreed.

"I don't think Johnson's comments did much for the market," he said. "There's still plenty of room for higher interest rates."

Mr. Goldman predicted prices would rise through the end of the week.

"There are fears that new nonfarm payroll jobs may be 300,000 or above," he warned. "If that's the case, the bond market will be hit and it will take the stock market with it."

RJR Nabisco was the most active issue, up 1 to 91⅝.

Bankers Trust New York followed, up ⅜ to 37. Texaco was third, up 1½ to 53½.

AT&T fell ⅜ to 28⅜. IBM fell ¼ to 122¼.

Among other blue chips, Exxon rose ⅜ to 44⅝, General Electric fell ⅛ to 44⅝, General Motors rose ¼ to 84⅛, Merck rose ¾ to 58⅛, American Express rose ¼ to 27¾ and Philip Morris fell ¼ to 101¾.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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WALL STREET WATCH

Dividends Are Bad News, A Market Model Suggests

By FLOYD NORRIS
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American corporations are raising the dividends they pay to shareholders. Paradoxically, this may indicate that now is not a good time to buy stocks.

During 1988, a total of 1,705 dividend increases were announced, Standard & Poor's Corp. reported has reported. The number was up 7 percent from 1987 and the highest since 1984.

The reason that such good news may be bad news stems from a stock-market timing model with an impressive record.

That model, known as the Dividend Dip Indicator, recommended selling stocks in the summer of 1987, simply because too many companies were increasing payouts.

The theory that rising dividends are bad news for the stock market is counter-intuitive.

Anyone who followed it thus got out before the crash and has stayed out. And as a result of the latest S&P announcement, that indicator is still negative.

While the indicator is not perfect, it has served over time to more than double the profits that would otherwise be made in the stock market.

The theory that rising dividends are bad news for the stock market is counter-intuitive. But it can be explained by considering the way dividends are increased and by remembering the cyclical nature of the economy.

Consider two hypothetical companies, each of which paid $1 a share in dividends last year. One company leaves the dividend unchanged this year and next year, while the other raises it to $1.25 this year and then cuts it back to $1 next year.

On one level, shareholders of the second company would seem to be better off, because over the three-year period they will get a higher payout than holders of the first company.

But in reality, shareholders of the second company are likely to be shocked by the dividend reduction and the company's share price is likely to plummet.

Knowing that, corporate boards often hesitate to raise dividends, seeking proof that the increase in their profits is not temporary.

As a result, the number of dividend increases tends to climb only after the economy has been in good shape for a considerable period.

SINCE THE stock market often anticipates both good news and bad, the chances are strong that by the time corporate boards act on dividends, the market has already discounted the news.

And if the economy is cyclical, a good time to sell is when all the good news is known. Conversely, a good time to buy is when the news is so bad that the number of companies increasing dividends is declining.

The Dividend Dip Indicator calls for buying or selling stocks at the end of June or December, solely on the basis of dividend actions.

If more companies raised dividends in the most recent six months, compared with the similar period of the previous year, then one should avoid stocks. On the other hand, if fewer companies posted dividend increases, then it is a good time to buy.

In the most recent six months, according to the S&P tally, 812 companies raised their payouts, 85 more than in the comparable period a year earlier.

However, the tide of increases slowed in December, when the year-to-year gain was just three. Monthly figures are often erratic, but that could indicate that the pace of dividend increases is slowing and may reverse later this year, providing a buy signal.

The indicator has a good record going back to the mid-1950s, which is as far back as S&P has comparable records.

Thorn Has Music Publisher

Buys U.S. Firm For $337 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC said Thursday that it had agreed to pay about $337 million in cash for the privately owned SBK Entertainment World Inc., thus acquiring a U.S.-based portfolio of music publishing copyrights.

The acquisition is by far the largest in the history of the music publishing business. SBK's principal asset, a catalogue of more than 250,000 song copyrights, was purchased two years ago from CBS Inc. for $125 million.

"This important portfolio, comprising over 250,000 individual music copyrights, is of the highest quality and complements the existing EMI music publishing catalogue," the British electronics group said.

It said income from the portfolio for 1988 was expected to reach $37 million.

Thorn EMI shares rose 12 pence to close at 639 pence Thursday on the London Stock Exchange.

SBK's president, Charles Koppelman, had confirmed the outline of the deal on Wednesday and said the purchase would make Thorn's music division, EMI Music, "the second-largest music publishing company in the world," behind Warner-Chappell Music.

Mr. Koppelman said that, in addition to the cash acquisition, the agreement called for Thorn EMI to fund a joint-venture record company, SBK Records, that he will operate with SBK's vice chairman, Martin Bandier.

Stephen Swid, chairman of SBK, "will be pursuing other investments," Mr. Koppelman said.

He noted that SBK Records would be a "boutique-size company" with offices in New York, Los Angeles and London. He declined to say how much money Thorn-EMI was committing to the joint venture, "but it represents a major investment on their part."

Mr. Swid, Mr. Bandier and Mr. Koppelman formed SBK in 1986 as an investor group specifically to

See THORN, Page 13

Calling the Bluff of Islamic Funds

Thousands of Egyptian Investors Left Empty-Handed

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

The Associated Press
Ahmed Tawfik Abdel Fatah Rayan, head of the Islamic investment firm Al Rayan, after questioning recently in Cairo.

CAIRO — When Effat Abbas Mohammed lost her life savings to Al Rayan, a huge Islamic investment fund, her story told much more than the sad failure of her ambition to make good and righteous money to help in raising four daughters.

By now, hundreds of thousands of middle-class Egyptians also may have seen their modest wealth disappear in the hands of funds accused of dubious dealings.

The fund managers, Western bankers say, were taking millions of dollars in new deposits to pay commitments to old investors.

They dealt fast and loose on foreign markets in gold, commodities and currencies, making Wall Street's misdemeanors seem tame by comparison. Untold fortunes, the bankers say, have been salted away in foreign bank accounts.

The scandal also has such serious political overtones that for the past month the government has barred newspapers from reporting further details of its investigation of the affairs of Al Rayan, an inquiry that may reach into the higher echelons of Egyptian officialdom.

In striking ways, the affair is the chronicle of an era. In just over a decade Egypt has veered from the boom times of the late President Anwar Sadat, which profited a handful of clever people, to national penury. Poverty, in turn, has helped foster an Islamic revival, challenging a secular government that is ambiguous in its response to fundamentalist passions.

As Mrs. Mohammed, 36, a housewife, tells it, two years ago she and a sister got together the equivalent of $2,300 to put into the Al Rayan Islamic investment company, hoping that monthly dividends would augment the earnings of her husband's work as a free-lance video cameraman.

The terms were good: a return of 20 percent or more a year, when the best the state and commercial banks could offer was 13 percent.

And the Islamic label attached to her investment elicited her confidence.

"I thought these people were good Moslems," she said.

Islam forbids usury and the payment of interest. But it allows the sharing of dividends in profit-and-loss agreements between a depositor and an institution like Al Rayan, which once said it was holding $870 million for 150,000 investors.

Last year, after many delays, the authorities moved against a whole array of Islamic investment houses, including Al Rayan, thought to be holding $2 billion to $5 billion deposited by up to one million investors.

The vagueness of the figures was only one of the problems. The accounts of the funds were secretive at best, haphazard at worst, Egyptian investigators say. The Islamic funds had blossomed as an alternative economy without government control, and stories of misdealing abounded.

And rumors, some of them government-inspired, began to spread that the life-styles of the fund managers had little in common with Moslem piety.

"Islam promises a sensuous heaven," one Egyptian official said. "These people were anticipating heaven."

In a series of moves that began in June, the government of President Hosni Mubarak enacted laws forcing the Islamic companies to submit to stringent regulation or go into liquidation and repay depositors like Mrs. Mohammed.

The funds are said to number over 100 but are dominated by a handful of major companies, of which Al Rayan is the biggest.

The government, some argued, had been too hesitant and the damage to the small savers — and some bigger investors — had been done.

"They left these companies to

See FUNDS, Page 13

Dollar Advances Despite Sales By Bundesbank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar posted a strong advance Thursday despite repeated intervention against it by the West German central bank, and the U.S. currency closed just below the important 1.80 Deutsche mark level.

Earlier, the U.S. currency ended at a two-month high against the mark in London.

In what dealers said was a departure from its usual practice, the West German central bank twice confirmed that it had sold dollars for marks on the open market.

Dealers said the sales were at about 1.7900 and 1.7935 DM and that the volume was small. The Bundesbank also sold $50.9 million at the Frankfurt fix.

Some dealers said the Bank of Italy also sought to support the German currency by buying around 77 million DM at the fix in Milan.

"The Bundesbank never looked too convincing," said Tony Mathers of Westpac Banking Corp. "Intervention just doubled up the market's interest in testing the dollar's upside."

The dollar rose to 1.7998 DM from 1.7878 DM on Wednesday. Last week, the Bundesbank said it did not want the mark to weaken below the 1.80 level.

The U.S. unit also rose to 126.025 yen from 125.000 on Wednesday. Some of its gains against the Japanese unit were attributed to uncertainty over the health of Emperor Hirohito. Japanese markets would close for a period of mourning if the ailing leader died.

The dollar was underpinned by concern over the military situation in the Mediterranean, where U.S. Navy jet fighters shot down two Libyan jets on Wednesday, currency dealers said.

Technical factors added to the bullish dollar outlook, said Peter Medlock, chief dealer for Société Générale. He noted that the U.S. currency had broken several key resistance points since Wednesday, mainly around 1.79 DM.

"Technically, the dollar looks well-bid," he said.

The dollar has been buoyed by speculation that the U.S. discount rate, at which the central bank lends to commercial banks, would rise if December employment figures due out on Friday show a rise in the number finding work.

"After the job report, there is every chance the recent dollar strength will continue and push it above 1.80 within a matter of days," Mr. Mathers said.

That would indicate strong enough expansion of the economy to imply a risk of high inflation. Higher interest rates would make many interest-bearing dollar assets relatively more attractive.

The December job report is ex-

See DOLLAR, Page 15

Japan Reserves Set Record for Foreign Money

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Japan's foreign currency reserves climbed to the equivalent of nearly $100 billion in 1988, the Ministry of Finance announced Thursday.

The country's foreign currency holdings swelled by $515 million in December to bring the 1988 total to a record $97.66 billion, the Ministry of Finance said. The relative stability of the yen/dollar exchange rate in December limited last month's reserve increase. For all of 1988, the exchange rate was stable, with the U.S. currency ended the year at 125.90 yen on Dec. 30 compared with 121.65 on Jan. 4, 1988.

In November, Japan's foreign currency reserves jumped by $4.65 billion as the Bank of Japan stepped up its dollar-buying efforts in a bid to control the yen's rise.

The new annual record makes Japan the world's largest foreign currency holder.

Foreign currency, gold and special drawing rights for 1988 still grew by a relatively small $16.18 billion compared with a gain of just over $40 billion in 1987.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

Jan. 5

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.019	3.642	1.1287	0.3286	0.1536 *	—	5.383 *	1.3296	1.4117 *
Brussels(a)	37.525	67.46	20.972	6.144	2.852 *	18.583	—	24.71	0.2995
Frankfurt	1.789	3.227	—	0.293	0.1361 *	0.8861	4.769 *	1.1781	1.428 *
London (b)	1.798	—	3.2258	11.0868	2,367.80	3.6373	67.74	2.75	225.92
Milan	1,315.35	2,373.40	735.35	215.34	—	651.45	35.059	866.28	10.487
New York(c)	—	1.7925 b	1.7998	6.1445	1,319.50	2.031	37.74	1.5378	126.025
Paris	6.108	11.016	3.4139	—	0.4645 *	3.0248	0.1628	4.0224	4.8745 *
Tokyo	125.65	225.97	69.92	20.52	8.953	62.07	3.34	82.38	—
Zurich	1.5197	2.7344	0.8471	0.2486	0.1154 *	0.751	4.0419 *	—	1.2108 *
1 ECU	1.1636	0.645	2.0808	7.3015	1,529.49	2.3485	43.6326	1.7664	145.824
1 SDR	1.3414	0.7436	2.3997	8.1931	1,764.91	2.7082	50.3349	2.0369	168.141

*Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	13.445	Fin. markka	4.1595	Mex. peso	2280.00	S. Afr. rand	2.36
Austral. $	1.1473	Greek drac.	147.20	N. Zealand $	1.569	Soviet ruble*	0.6059
Austr. schil.	12.54	Hong Kong $	7.8075	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	113.20
Belg. fin. fr.	39.38	Indian rupee	15.08	Norw. krone	6.575	Swed. krona	6.155
Brazil cruz.	772.285	Indo. rupiah	1712.00	Phil. peso	20.78	Taiwan $	28.17
Canadian $	1.1878	Irish £	0.6586	Port. escudo	146.00	Thai baht*	25.285
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Israeli shek.	1.80	Saudi riyal*	3.7485	Turkish lira	1808.10
Danish krone	6.9025	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2823	Sing. $	1.9375	UAE dirham*	3.673
Egypt. pound	2.343	Malay. ring.*	2.709	S. Kor. won	684.00	Venez. boliv.	37.20

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7960	1.7909	1.7855	Canadian dollar	1.1892	1.1906	1.1925
Japanese yen	124.80	124.31	123.81	Swiss franc	1.5127	1.5077	1.5022
Deutsche mark	1.7826	1.7774	1.7716				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 5

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	5-5⅛	13-13⅛	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	8-8⅛	7 [illegible]
2 months	9¼-9⅜	5⅜-5½	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	13-13⅛	8½-8⅝	4⅜-4½	8-8⅛	7⅞
3 months	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	5½-5⅝	5⅛-5¼	13⅛-13¼	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	4½-4⅝	8⅛-8¼	7¾
6 months	9½-9⅝	5⅝-5¾	5⅛-5¼	13⅛-13¼	8⅝-8¾	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
1 year	9¾-9⅞	5¾-5⅞	5⅛-5¼	13-13⅛	8¾-8⅞	4⅝-4¾	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	7 [illegible]

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen);

Key Money Rates

Jan. 5

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	6½	6½
Prime rate	10½	10½
Federal funds	9	9⅛
Com paper 90-179 days	8.33	8.30
3-month Treasury bills	8.26	8.24
6-month Treasury bills	8.46	8.37
1-month CD's	8.65	8.65
3-month CD's	8.75	8.70
Japan		
Discount rate	2½	2½
Call money	3 15/16	4 1/16
3-month interbank	4 5/16	4½
3-month interbank	4⅝	4 9/16
West Germany		
Discount rate	3½	3½
Lombard rate	5½	5½
Overnight rate	5.35	5.45
1-month interbank	5.45	5.45
3-month interbank	5½	5.55
6-month interbank	5.60	5.60
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	13 1/16	13.00
3-month interbank	13¼	13 3/16
6-month interbank	13¼	13¼
France		
Intervention rate	7¾	7¾
Call money	8 7/16	8½
1-month interbank	8½	8½
3-month interbank	8 9/16	8½
6-month interbank	8 9/16	8½

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Jan. 5

1 month	9 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]
2 months	9¼ - 9⅜
3 months	9 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]
6 months	9½ - 9⅝
1 year	9 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Jan. 5

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.28
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.00

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Jan. 5

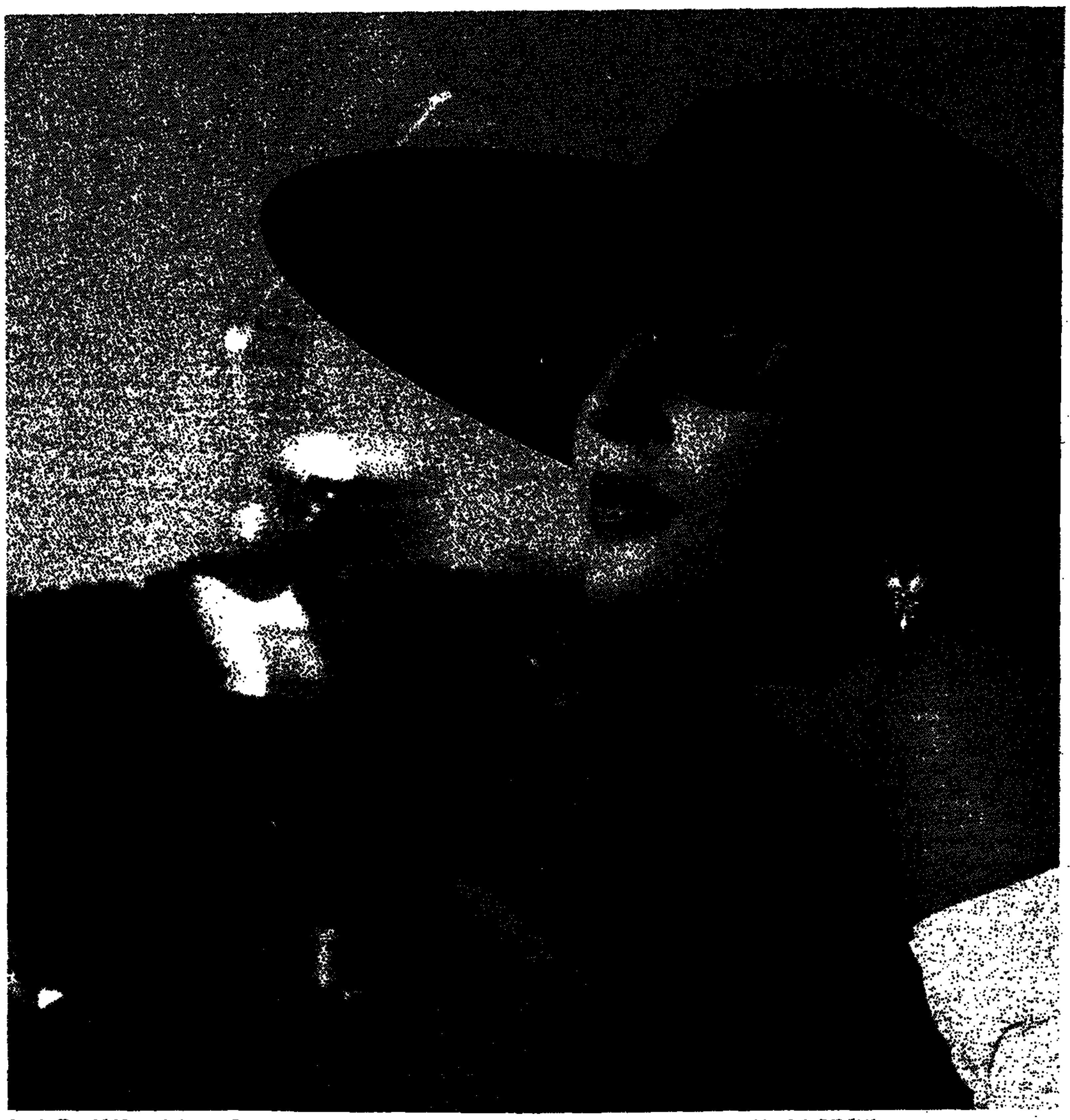
	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	409.55	409.15	— 2.20
Luxembourg	409.30	—	— 1.95
Paris (12.5 kilo)	408.75	407.88	— 2.56
Zurich	409.50	407.80	— 0.55
London	408.00	407.25	— 2.10
New York	—	408.15	— 0.70

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

STABILITY IS A FAST-MOVING PURSUIT.

103/88



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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Jan. 5

U.S. Underwriting Marks Slight Rise

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Although Wall Street has revived since the October 1987 stock market crash, 1988 will still not match 1986 for sheer underwriting volume.

Domestic issuers raised $273.4 billion of new capital last year through the public markets, according to IDD Information Services Inc., a New York research firm.

That performance exceeded that of 1987 by 0.4 percent, but was down 5 percent from the $287.5 billion raised in 1986.

The most often cited reason for the figures is that many corporations have sold divisions, restructured or otherwise generated cash.

"Corporations were generally cash rich and didn't desperately need money, and those who did were typically remaining short in anticipation that interest rates would come down," said Thomas W. Jaspers, head of the capital markets area at Salomon Brothers.

The decline also mirrors a growing disenchantment with the public stock market. Companies and stockholders like a stable market, and the apparent fickleness that places sharply differing values on corporate America from one day to the next has made them wary.

The first vivid illustration of that trend came when prices of publicly traded equities collapsed in October 1987. But the market received a fresh reminder last November, when the market value of RJR Nabisco Inc. nearly doubled while the company was a takeover target.

Even the paltry $36.9 billion raised in equity offerings, down 29.4 percent from the previous year, overstates the interest in conventional stock issuance, industry experts say, because it includes a number of large closed-end bond funds that were created to give stockbrokers products for their retail clients.

The more revealing picture, these experts say, comes from looking at the 216 companies that raised $5.6 billion last year to go public — less than half the number of young companies that went public in 1987 and less than one-third the 1986 total.

"This is the year when the new-issue market slowed to a crawl," said Curtis R. Welling, co-director of capital markets at First Boston Corp.

But two other classes of securities gained in popularity last year: mortgage- and asset-backed securities rose 23 percent to $112.1 billion, from $91.4 billion in 1987, and foreign issues that are marketed in the United States under the name Yankee bonds increased 40 percent to $8.1 billion from $5.8 billion in 1987.

Together, they made up nearly 44 percent of the total underwriting volume.

Both areas seemed to benefit, in particular, from new international capital guidelines introduced last year that require commercial banks at home and abroad to broaden their capital base. To comply, many banks either raised capital in the form of subordinated debt in the United States or lightened their balance sheets through the sale of asset-backed securities.

Meanwhile, high-yield "junk bonds" closed the year at $27.8 billion, down 4.1 percent from the $29.0 billion raised in 1987 and off 14.5 percent from the 1986 peak of $32.5 billion.

The year's real success story, however, belongs to Merrill Lynch, which unseated Salomon Brothers from the top overall spot early in the year and dominated several product categories throughout the year.

Competitors credit Merrill's performance to the flurry of closed-end bond funds that the firm marketed to its retail clients.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 53

Airbn Frt, AmIntGrp, BordnCh n, ColumbPict, Divers Ind, FedNat Mtg, FreeptMcM, HollyFarm s, Intelogic, Katy Ind pfB, MorganStn, PhelpsDod pr, SFePcPip n, ValeroEnr, AlcanAlum s, Arkla, CSX Co, CstrAsc, Emhart, FedPap 120p, Gap Inc, IMC Fert n, Interlon, LeucadiaNtl, NorskHyd s, PhilipMor, Seagrams, Alcoa, BankNY, ClairesStr, Cornel, Fedders, FstMiss Co, GnMotr E, INCO Ltd, KanebSv adj, Limited, OhioMatt s, Pittston Co, Texaco, AmHome pf, Borold n, CocaCola, Det Edison, Fedders pf, FrstMcMCop, GNC, IndianaEngy, Katy Ind, MBIA, Phelps Dod, PrimeCm, Valhi

NEW LOWS 10

AmSvBkNY, CrossldSv pf, PhEl 380pf, AtlasCo, duPnt 450pf, Quantum wi, BkNY adj pfA, FAI Insur n, BoltBernk, Integra n

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 22

Ablomed, BankSF pf, CurticeBrn, ICN Biomed, MoomaCpr wi, TexacoCda g, WRIT s, Alza un, BowlAmer, FstNatCalif, Jewlmstrs, PoyFone, TotalPetl g, AmTr-ko prm, Cominco, HrtgeMed n, Laviff, Sothebys n, TotalPetl pf, B&H OcnCr n, CompConsol, HubelA, MoomaCopr, TandyBrds, TurnerBrdA

NEW LOWS 8

CtrlFdCda wt, MetroRlty, viCorsEP, MinPL pfA, Firstcorp, MooreMed, GlobOcn n, NHRlty

U.S.-Made Vehicle Sales Rose by 7.7% Last Year

United Press International

DETROIT — A strong performance by the auto industry in December caused sales of domestically built cars and light-duty trucks to rise 7.7 percent in 1988 from the previous year, carmakers said Thursday.

The seven U.S. automakers reported combined sales of 7.53 million cars, up from 7.08 million units in 1987. Sales of domestically made light trucks rose 10.9 percent to a record 4.2 million units.

For the year, General Motors posted a 2.1 percent gain in sales of its domestically made cars, while its U.S. truck sales rose 13.3 percent to a record, when measured by daily sales.

Ford reported an 8.8 percent gain in sales of its domestically made cars, while its domestic truck sales rose 4.2 percent to a record. Chrysler's domestic car sales rose 10.1 percent from 1987, while its truck sales, including Jeeps, rose 14.6 percent to a record.

Honda's U.S. car sales in 1988 rose 18.3 percent. Toyota saw U.S. sales of its domestically built cars rise 61.3 percent. Mazda said it sold 31,331 cars last year. Nissan's U.S. car sales declined 6.7 percent in 1988, but sales of its U.S.-built compact trucks rose 47.7 percent.

Currency Options

Jan. 5

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

r—Not traded. s—No option offered. Last is premium (purchase price). Source: AP.

Stock Indexes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents					
Mar	282.40	284.75	281.95	283.80	+.18
Jun	286.10	287.70	285.15	286.15	+.05
Sep	288.60	288.60	288.10	289.05	—.05
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 38,032				
Prev. Day Open Int. 123,614 off 235					
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents					
Mar	251.80	253.50	251.20	252.40	+.40
Jun	255.00	255.00	254.30	255.70	+.55
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 248				
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,567 up 40					
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents					
Mar	159.15	160.15	158.55	159.15	
Jun	160.85	161.55	160.45	160.75	—.10
Sep	162.20	163.10	162.20	162.35	—.10
Dec				163.95	—.10
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 5,853				
Prev. Day Open Int.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,140.50 f	1,139.80 f
Reuters	1,987.00	1,986.00
D.J. Futures	251.59	146.03
Com. Research	146.71	250.92

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

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Paris Commodities

Jan. 5

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Mar	1,470	1,455	1,445	1,460	+10
May	1,454	1,440	1,430	1,439	— 2
Aug	1,440	1,640	1,430	1,645	— 3
Oct	1,406	1,595	1,595	1,409	+ 6
Dec.	N.T.	N.T.	1,590	1,600	— 8
Mar	1,598	1,598	1,585	1,595	—15

Est. vol: 1,012 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 608. Open interest: 20,462

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,148	—	—10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,140	—	—10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,150	—	—10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,130	—	—10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,155	—	—10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,155	—	—10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,140	—	—10

Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open interest: 226.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	1,310	+15
Mar	1,300	1,300	1,298	1,315	+ 5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,290	1,310	+ 5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,272	—	+ 5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,280	1,290	+ 5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,275	1,295	+ 5
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	—	+ 5

Est. vol: 1 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2. Open interest: 713.
Source: Bourse de Commerce.

London Commodities

Jan. 5

London Metals

Jan. 5

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2470.00	2480.00	2555.00	2565.00
Forward	2435.00	2440.00	2502.00	2505.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1937.00	1942.00	1947.00	1953.00
Forward	1782.00	1783.00	1766.00	1767.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	385.00	387.00	391.00	393.00
Forward	385.00	385.50	389.00	390.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	18500	18700	19300	19400
Forward	17000	17200	17950	18000
SILVER U.S. cents per troy ounce				
Spot	593.00	595.00	595.00	598.00
Forward	606.00	608.00	609.50	612.50
ZINC (High Grade) U.S. Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1670.00	1675.00	1680.00	1690.00
Forward	1614.00	1618.00	1600.00	1605.00

Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options

Jan. 5

Source: CBOE.

U.S. Treasuries

Jan. 5

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	8.26	8.28	8.57	8.54
6-month bill	8.46	8.48	8.97	8.86
1-year bill	8.52	8.54	9.22	9.14
	Bid	**Offer**	**Yield**	**Prev. Yield**
30-yr. bond	99	99 2/32	9.09	9.08

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Dividends

Jan. 5

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Freeport-McMoran	Q	.37 ½	3-1	2-15
Rite Aid Corp	Q	.28 ½	1-23	1-16
REDUCED				
Lincln NC Rlty	Q	.35	1-31	1-17
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Find-SVP Inc — 1-for-20				
SPECIAL				
Freeport-McMoran	Q	.25	3-1	2-15
USUAL				
Adobe Systems Inc	Q	.04	1-20	1-6
Curtice-Burns Fds	Q	.20	1-30	1-15
Diagnostic Prodcts	Q	.08	2-15	2-1
Houston Industries	Q	.74	3-10	2-16
Jockey Enterprises	Q	.06	1-31	1-17
Nevada Power Co	Q	.38	x-2-1	1-13

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Spot Commodities

Jan. 5

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	1.10	1.085
Coffee, lb	1.41	1.55
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.637	1.675
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.42	0.395
Printcloth, yd	0.58	0.48
Silver, troy oz	5.94	5.945
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	113.00	117.00
Tin, lb	4.6064	4.6192
Zinc, lb	0.75	0.75

Source: AP.

To Our Readers

Deutsche mark futures option prices were not available for this edition because of transmission delays.

The Global Newspaper.

Singer Chairman Pleads Not Guilty

United Press International

NEW YORK — The chairman of Singer Co., Paul Bilzerian, pleaded not guilty Thursday in federal court to 12 felony counts outlined last month in an indictment that accused him of securities and tax fraud, conspiracy and making false statements to government officials.

In the Dec. 12 federal grand jury indictment, Mr. Bilzerian, a takeover speculator, was charged with engaging in deceptive practices in four multimillion-dollar securities transactions in 1985 and 1986. He faces up to 60 years in prison and fines of $3 million if he convicted on all counts.

In each takeover transaction, Mr. Bilzerian is alleged to have secretly bought stock through the Los Angeles-based securities firm of Jeffries & Co., according to the indictment. Almost all of the charges involved violations of laws requiring disclosure of stock holdings to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Kanebo of Japan Buys Stake in French Firm

Reuters

TOKYO — Kanebo Ltd., a textile and cosmetics maker, has joined with Jacqueline de Ribes International Ltd., a clothing maker based in Paris, to make and sell ready-made women's clothing internationally.

A Kanebo spokesman said Thursday that the company had bought 20 percent of the French company for about 500 million yen ($4 million), and expects to raise the investment to 50 percent in one to two years. Clothing is to be sold under the name of the French brand.

Bankers Trust Joins French Broker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Didier Philippe SA, the French stockbrokerage, said Thursday that Bankers Trust New York Corp. had agreed to take a 49 percent stake in its capital, in a further move increasing the participation of foreign companies in the brokerage industry here.

The brokerage said in a statement that the U.S. investment bank would not take any role in running the firm and that its present directors would retain control.

Didier Philippe, a medium-size firm that specializes in deals involving blocks of shares, said the financial details of the transaction remained confidential.

But a senior official with brokerage indicated that the price would value the company at 9 to 10 times its earnings in 1987 of 15 million francs. Thus, a 49 percent stake could be worth almost 75 million francs ($12.3 million).

The official added that the company welcomed the participation of such a broad-based institution as Bankers Trust.

In a statement, the company said, "We are convinced that our association with Bankers Trust will give us greater possibilities for development. It also will open doors to the international market."

Last year, Didier Philippe had revenue of 124 million francs. It ranks among the top 20 Paris brokerages in terms of sales, and is expected to have a strong showing again this year.

The deal brings to about 30 the number of Paris brokers that have sold stakes to French and foreign financial institutions since January 1987 when a new law opened brokers' capital to outside investors.

Didier Philippe said the two groups would work together in France in the fields of market-making and financial product development.

Bankers Trust's managing director for Europe, Benjamin Weston, said: "Our aim is to be active in equities in every form in France. Our stake in Didier Philippe's capital will be the keystone to our development in this field."

So far, J. P. Morgan & Co. is the only U.S. financial group to have bought into one of the Paris brokers. At the end of 1987 it announced it would take an 80 percent stake in Nivard-Flornoy SA.

British firms also have taken stakes in French stock brokerages, notably James Capel & Co., according to a source.

Bankers Trust has worked in France as a commercial bank since 1920. But in 1984 it increased its presence in the country when it set up Bankers Trust France SA, an investment bank with capital of 600 million francs. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Japanese Banks Rush to Set Up U.S. Securities Branches

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese banks are scrambling to set up securities operations in the United States despite losses and cutbacks there by Japan's largest brokerage houses.

Their plan is to sidestep pitfalls in the U.S. market with a no-frills strategy that targets Japanese customers in the United States and sticks to proven products, bank executives say.

"Now is a good time to get started in a business that could be very important to us in the future," said an executive at Sanwa Bank Ltd., which recently set up a U.S. securities arm. "But you have to be careful."

Five Japanese banks have recently said they hoped to set up operations in the United States, and four others own all or part of primary U.S. Treasury-bond dealers.

Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. and Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., late last year announced plans to set up U.S. securities arms after earlier announcements by Bank of Tokyo Ltd. and Mitsui Bank Ltd. The five banks are mainly interested in fixed-income securities.

The banks and others expected to follow their lead have experience in Japan's bond markets. Also, Japanese institutions often buy about 30 percent of the securities sold at U.S. Treasury bond auctions.

Japanese institutions are also active in U.S. government agency and corporate debt markets.

Although Japanese banks are involved in securities business in Europe, this is their first foray into the United States.

The narrow focus on fixed-income securities is a departure from the strategy of the U.S. units of Japan's four major securities companies: Nomura Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co., Yamaichi Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co. Those firms went to the United States planning to offer complete lines of brokerage services.

"The Big Four are all good examples of how not to get into the U.S. market, and the banks have learned from them," said a securities industry analyst at a U.S. firm.

Three of Japan's big four brokers, including the industry leader, Nomura, have cut staff in the United States. A Nomura spokesman would not comment on speculation that the firm would report a small loss in U.S. operations for the year ending September 1989.

Robert Zielinski, banking analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd., said, "The major brokerage houses have absolutely no clout and lacked the relationships that they needed to crack very tough U.S. markets."

According to S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan) Inc., the overseas subsidiaries of each of the Big Four had lower pretax profit for the six months ending March 1988 than for the same period a year earlier.

Just as the banks themselves first came to the United States to serve Japanese business there, their securities arms also will target Japanese clients.

Roger Gough, financial industry analyst at Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd., said, "Starting with Japanese clients is where these securities companies have a natural advantage compared to American firms."

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Amsterdam Bourse Rules

Special to the Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — After nine months of negotiations with Dutch businesses, the Amsterdam Stock Exchange said Thursday that it had agreed to exempt existing listed companies from limits to anti-takeover devices that it plans to impose on newcomers to the bourse.

Under the accord, reached between the bourse and an association whose members account for 90 percent of Amsterdam's market capitalization, companies that are already quoted on the exchange will not be subject to the new rules until at least Jan. 1, 1992.

The stock exchange and the Association of Share-Issuing Companies said they would continue to discuss whether any limits should be imposed after 1992, a decision that will depend partly on whether the European Community curbs anti-takeover mechanisms as part of its creation of a single internal market.

Gerrit van Driel, the association's chairman and also chairman of the food-processing company Wessanen NV, said Dutch business was happy with the accord. "The starting point for this discussion will be the status quo," he said. "Quoted companies can keep the protection they already have."

The stock exchange originally proposed to introduce limits on takeover protection for existing quoted companies in 1991.

For newcomers to the bourse, the accord means that they will be allowed to have no more than two anti-takeover mechanisms at their disposal when the new rules take effect later in 1989.

Milken Is Said to Lose Job in U.S.-Drexel Accord

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Michael R. Milken, the head of the high-yield bond unit at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., will be removed from the firm and receive virtually none of his pay for last year as part of Drexel's settlement with the government of charges of securities law violations, according to people familiar with the agreement.

Mr. Milken, the central figure in the government's two-year investigation of Drexel, had been expected to take a leave of absence if he were indicted.

That indictment is expected soon, lawyers in the case said.

Under Drexel's agreement described Wednesday, Mr. Milken is to leave the firm he helped build into a Wall Street powerhouse, regardless of his own preference.

By requiring Drexel to force Mr. Milken out and to withhold from him more than 99 percent of his compensation, the government would effectively drive a wedge between the financier and his firm.

Such an arrangement would raise questions about how the firm can withhold from Mr. Milken the money he presumably earned last year, when he has not been accused of any crime.

If Mr. Milken wished to contest the withholding of money due him, he would have the option of bringing a civil suit against Drexel.

Mr. Milken owns 6 percent of Drexel, and it is uncertain what will happen to that stake.

Mr. Milken has repeatedly declared his innocence and has been said to have declined to give his lawyers permission to negotiate a settlement with the government.

The latest details disclosed about Drexel's settlement would seem to indicate that the government is increasing its pressure on Mr. Milken to get him to settle the charges.

Stephen Anreder, a Drexel spokesman, said, "The agreement is not final, and so we would not be in a position to comment on anything that may or may not be under discussion." A spokesman for Mr. Milken declined comment.

Sources said Mr. Milken was the only person specifically mentioned as having to leave the firm. They said that under the agreement, others who are indicted in the continuing investigation also must leave the firm, although no names are mentioned.

"Milken is one category, and then everyone else is another," said a person familiar with the agreement.

But the requirement that the bonus and other compensation not be awarded applies only to Mr. Milken, this source said.

While the government would have difficulty in retrieving the money Mr. Milken had been paid before the settlement, the agreement would greatly affect his yearly income. Mr. Milken's salary is relatively low; he earns more than 99 percent of his income in his year-end bonus.

Mr. Milken's work with Drexel long ago made him a wealthy man, and he has a net worth of almost $1 billion.

In seeking to apply pressure to Mr. Milken, prosecutors required that he be mentioned as having committed felonies in the criminal complaint that is being hammered out by lawyers for the government and for Drexel.

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With Murdoch Near Collins Victory, French Rival Looks Elsewhere to Invest Reserves

Reuters

LONDON — The British Department of Trade and Industry said Thursday that it would not refer a hostile bid by News International PLC for William Collins PLC, the Scottish publisher, to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

News International has held a 41.7 percent stake in the Glasgow-based book publisher since its failed takeover bid in 1981. Owned by Rupert Murdoch, the media magnate, News International said on Nov. 17 that it was making a cash offer of £403 ($730 million) for the remaining 58.3 percent of the company.

On Wednesday, a friendly bid for Collins by Groupe de la Cité SA, the second largest book publisher in France, was withdrawn after News International said it would not relinquish its own holding.

In November, News International made an initial bid of £294 million for Collins, which owns the Fontana, Gem and Collins-Longmans names.

Meanwhile, Paris analysts said that the decision by Groupe de la Cité to back away from a takeover battle for Collins left it it with cash to spend on other European acquisitions but that it had no clear targets.

Générale Occidentale SA, owner of nearly 50 percent of Cité, amassed 4 billion francs ($657 million) after selling assets last year, and has said it plans to reinvest in other purchases.

But brokerage analysts said it may be forced into seeking joint ventures in its effort to enter the British market.

Derek Terrington, publishing analyst at London brokers UBS/Phillips & Drew, said, "As it now looks like Murdoch will win, there's nothing left of any size quoted on the London market."

But analysts said Cité needed to break into Britain and Spain to achieve its declared goal of European expansion and gain access to wider markets in North America and Latin America.

"English and Spanish language will probably remain their priorities," said Laurence Hofmann, an analyst with the brokerage Sellier.

A spokeswoman for Cité, Danielle Bondy, said: "European expansion has been our policy since the beginning."

She said that CEP Communication, which owns nearly half of Cité, has 1 billion francs in cash assets. But she declined to say what steps Cité might make following its failed bid for Collins.

French analysts had been awaiting some major move from Cité since it was founded in June 1988. The company brought together some prestige names in French education and reference books, such as Larousse dictionaries and encyclopedias and Nathan children's books.

But the company has always lacked the international dimension that launched Hachette SA, its rival and the biggest book publisher in France, on a buying spree that included Salvat SA, a Spanish publisher, and U.S. companies.

Générale Occidentale was formerly the holding company of the British-French financier Sir James Goldsmith. In 1987, he sold his 34 percent controlling minority holding to Compagnie Générale d'Electricité.

Mr. Hofmann estimated that between them, Hachette, Cité and CEP control more than half the French book market.

Claire Rodrique at brokers Tuffier Ravier added that CEP's other major shareholder, Agence Havas SA, which owns 35 percent of CEP, would back Cité's acquisition plans.

"Cité has up to 6 billion francs to spend," she said.

Iran to Make Peugeot Cars in 10-Year Pact

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French automotive giant Peugeot SA signed long-term contracts Thursday with Iran for the manufacture of hundreds of thousands of 405 sedans.

The contract will be valued at 8 billion to 10 billion francs ($1.3 billion to $1.6 billion) over the next decade, according to the company.

The Iranian automaker Iran Khodro will produce the Peugeot 405 sedan under a license starting next spring. The production rate will be about 6,000 units a year, rising to about 100,000 cars annually after 10 years.

Jean Boillot, chairman of Automobiles Peugeot, said Thursday that Peugeot would supply Iran Khodro with engines and drive assemblies for Paykan cars produced by the Iranian concern. The official Iranian news agency said Thursday that the new engines would cut the Paykan's fuel consumption 30 percent and increase its power 20 percent.

The parts, which are to be exported from France, are those used on the Peugeot 504, which has been phased out in France. Peugeot is to export 60,000 units and assemblies over the next five years.

Tokyo Banks Slow to Clear Loans for KKR

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Most major Japanese banks have not decided whether to help Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., the leveraged takeover specialist, finance its $25 billion buyout of RJR Nabisco Inc., banking sources said Thursday.

Henry Kravis, a partner in KKR, which won the battle with the management of RJR Nabisco for control of the company, met with representatives of about 11 leading Japanese banks in Tokyo last month to ask them for loans of about $500 million each.

A spokesman for a major Tokyo bank who declined to be identified said it planned to provide funds to KKR but had not yet decided on the amount.

But an official at another major bank said it would not provide funds for the buyout because the risk was too high.

An interest rate of about 200 points over the London interbank offered rate and commission fees of nearly 3 percent are highly attractive, but the lack of a secondary market makes the bank hesitant to provide the loans, he said.

Leveraged buyout loans can usually find buyers among regional and mutual banks, but in this case the Japanese monetary authorities are discouraging those banks from investing because of the high risk of the instruments, he added.

Authorities have not issued any direct warnings to major banks, but Finance Ministry officials have said that since the U.S. Congress may tighten rules on leveraged buyouts, they will be careful about what action Japanese banks take, banking sources said.

Officials at most banks said they would watch other banks' moves carefully before deciding whether to participate.

"This is an internal matter for our bank and it's difficult to say we will lend such-and-such an amount," an official at a major Tokyo bank said. "The Finance Ministry's guidelines are very subtle and there is a lot of debate about the risk involved."

In Japan, leveraged buyouts are rare. The debt load created as the buyer borrows against the value of the company it wishes to take over makes such moves appear risky. *(Reuters, IHT)*

THORN: *Music Publisher Bought for $337 Million*

(Continued from first finance page)

buy CBS Songs, the music publishing division of CBS.

The CBS catalogue included such classics as "Somewhere Over the Rainbow," "Chattanooga Choo-Choo," the music from the Beatles' movie "A Hard Day's Night," as well as the music from such MGM and United Artists films as "Hair," "Dr. Zhivago" and the James Bond pictures.

The combined SBK and EMI Music catalogues will number almost half a million songs.

Reaction to the acquisition — and to SBK's almost tripling of its investment in two years — ranged from shock to unabashed delight at the high price.

"This raises the value of everyone's assets, just like in the art world when a Van Gogh painting sells for $20 million," said Chuck Kaye, former president of Warner Brothers Music, who recently formed his own company, Windswept Pacific, to purchase the 6,000-song catalogue of Big Seven Music for more than $10 million.

Nicholas Firth, president of BMG Music Publishing Group in New York, said, "I think this sale is just the logical conclusion of the recognition by big business and financiers of the peculiar financial characteristic of music copyrights, namely longevity of earnings, stability, good cash flow and the rising use of music around the world."

CBS Records, now a division of Sony Corp. recently acquired Tree International Publishing, a leading country music publisher. CBS said it would seek other publishers. *(Reuters, LAT)*

FUNDS: *Hapless Egyptian Investors Take Big Losses*

(Continued from first finance page)

grow and grow without moving to stop them or even investigate," Bahaa Din, a respected columnist, wrote in the government-owned newspaper Al Ahram.

When the laws came into force, the Islamic companies were obliged to stop taking deposits. Small savers responded with angry demonstrations and demands that they be repaid. But most funds stopped paying dividends as well.

"There will be no distribution of profits until further notice," said a sign posted on the front door of the head office of Al Rayan.

When an official deadline expired in early November for the investment companies to provide full statements of their dealings, few had complied.

The police raided Al Rayan's premises, seized documents and detained directors. Others agreed to the new controls, but the rules will cut their dividends and force them to open their accounts to public scrutiny.

The investigation provided another spinoff. In cafés and living rooms across the country, rumors spread that prominent public figures had been linked to the funds, according to an official who declined to be identified.

"It got so bad that no public figure was safe from rumor," the official said. "Confidence in the government was being eaten away."

The crackdown means that for now the Islamic funds seem to have been tamed. But a great deal of money has not been repaid to investors, generating complaints that suggest lost confidence in official controls as much as in the Islamic companies.

"If I ever got my money back," Mrs. Mohammed said, "I would rather buy gold jewelry for my daughters, or keep it at home, than put it with a fund or a bank."

Sayid Osman, a chauffeur who lost money with Al Rayan, said, "The government dealt with the subject very foolishly." He did not disclose how much he had invested in the fund.

The complaints represent a footnote to Egypt's troubled recent history.

In the 1970s, Mr. Sadat embarked on what Westerners called an open-door policy in hopes of attracting foreign investment. He also allowed Egyptians to travel and work outside their country.

The results varied.

A few Egyptians soon became wealthy as the gap widened between the newly rich and the perennially poor. Little was done to fortify the economy against future shocks.

Later, soaring debt and falling oil prices deepened the crisis, and many lost faith in secular policy and turned back to Islam as comforter and guide.

At the same time, hundreds of thousands of Egyptians working abroad, principally in Iraq and in Gulf countries laden with the riches of oil, continued sending home hard-currency earnings — dollars that chased a thriving black market in currency and sought high returns on quick investment.

In the early 1980s, the workers' remittances outstripped Egypt's modest oil earnings, and by 1985-1986 had soared to more than $4 billion, representing the country's dominant source of hard currency.

But much of the money seemed to elude the official banking system. The rise of the Islamic funds dates roughly to this period.

Diamond Sales In 1988 Rose To a Record

Reuters

LONDON — World diamond sales rose to a record last year because of a weak dollar and strong demand, the Central Selling Organization said Thursday.

The organization, based in London, is the marketing arm of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. of South Africa, which has a virtual monopoly over rough diamond sales.

It said $4.172 billion of diamonds were sold, up 36 percent from the previous record of $3.075 billion in 1987.

Andrew Lamont, a spokesman for the organization, said, "1988 was an exceptional year and we are unlikely to see it repeated in 1989."

He attributed the boom to stronger economic expansion and a weak dollar, in which diamonds are traded. Japan and Europe were particularly active buyers, Mr. Lamont said.

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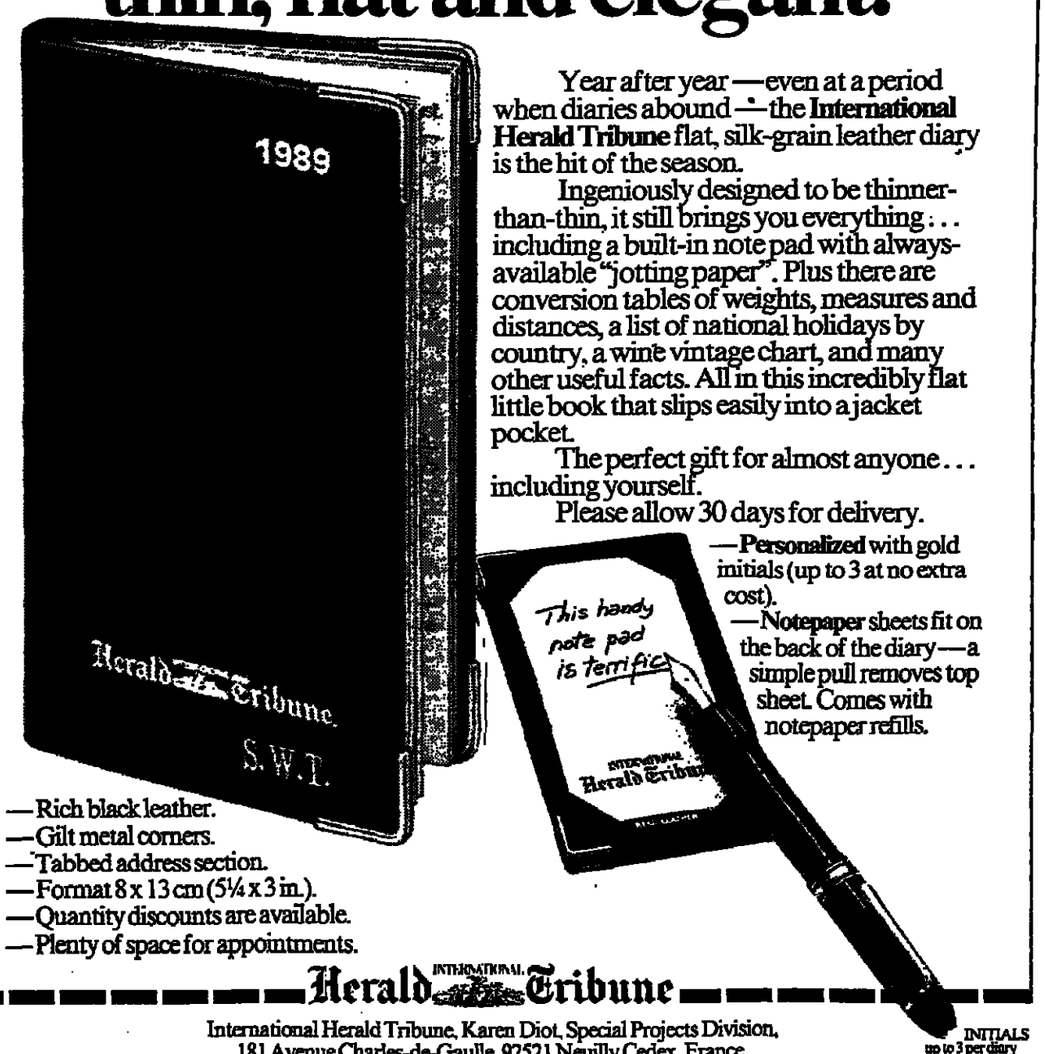

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

(Continued on next page)

Sony Plans Computers For Both Unix Versions

Reuters

TOKYO — Sony Corp. believes there will not be a quick resolution to the computer industry dispute over the Unix operating system, and it has decided to make hardware that can use either of two competing versions of the program, a spokesman said Thursday.

"It appears there is going to be no resolution to this, that no one will emerge on top, so it is important for the hardware manufacturer to support both," the Sony spokesman said.

An operating system is software that manages a computer's internal functions and allows it to run programs for specific applications.

The computer industry is split in a bitter battle over who will control development of the next version of Unix, an operating system that is popular among engineers and scientists. Unix is expected to become increasingly important as mainframe computers are replaced by networks of smaller workstations.

One side of the dispute is led by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which developed Unix, and its partner Sun Microsystems Inc. But a consortium called the Open Software Foundation, which is led by International Business Machines Corp., is working on a competing version.

Many computer companies have joined one side or the other in the dispute. In AT&T's camp are Unisys Corp., Xerox Corp., the ICL unit of STC PLC of Britain, Motorola Inc. and MIPS Computer Systems Inc. The Open Software Foundation includes such major computer companies as Digital Equipment Corp. and Hewlett-Packard Co.

Sony, which vies with Sun Microsystems for top share of Japan's growing workstation market, has until now steered clear of the Unix battle. Its popular NEWS workstations run another version known as Berkeley Unix.

But other Japanese computer makers have taken sides. NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. have lined up behind AT&T, while Hitachi Ltd. supports IBM's group.

Sony will develop machines which can use either Unix version by separating the operating system from the hardware and putting it in magneto-optical discs, the spokesman said.

"The idea now is to remove the operating system from the hardware," he said, "so users can choose freely which operating system they want to use."

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January 5, 1989

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Floating-Rate Notes

Jan. 5

Dollars

Pounds Sterling

Deutsche Marks

Japanese Yen

E.C.U.

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

DOLLAR: *Currency Rises Despite Bundesbank Moves*

(Continued from first finance page)

pected to show a drop in the unemployment rate to 5.3 percent from 5.4 percent the previous month.

Nonfarm payrolls are expected to rise by 260,000 against 463,000 in November, but some forecasters are looking for an increase of as much as 300,000.

Audrey McNiff, vice president in foreign exchange at Irving Trust Co., said the dollar suffered a momentary pullback on comments attributed to Helmut Schlesinger, vice president of the Bundesbank.

"He feels that in order for the Germans to reduce inflationary pressures, they will need a more restrictive monetary policy," she said. "The comments caused the dollar to come off a touch, but it went right back up."

The dollar rose to 6.1455 French francs from 6.0905 on Wednesday. Traders mostly dismissed a statement by Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France that if the Deutsche mark were revalued, a similar move would be undertaken with the franc.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.7940	1.7875
Pound sterling	1.7900	1.8088
Japanese yen	125.65	125.03
Swiss franc	1.5310	1.5185
French franc	6.1200	6.1025

Source : Reuters

Mr. Bérégovoy reiterated opposition to a franc devaluation against the mark. He told a business conference in Paris, "For me, there is no question of devaluing our currency even if a revaluation of another currency in the European Monetary System occurs."

Asked whether that meant a revaluation of the franc under those circumstances, he said, "Of course."

The dollar rose to 1.5378 Swiss francs from 1.5193.

European dealers said there was strong activity in trading between the Swiss franc and the mark. The Swiss franc gained to about 85.44 centimes to the mark, up from 84.98 Wednesday after it appeared the Swiss National Bank was not eager to intervene to curb the currency.

The dollar sapped the strength from the British pound, which fell more than a penny, dropping to $1.7935 from $1.8088.

Earlier in London, the pound had fallen to $1.7980, down from $1.8080 on Wednesday. Sterling fell to 3.2258 DM from 3.2312 DM in London, and on its trade-weighted index, the pound closed at 97.6 percent of its 1980 value, down from 97.9 percent.

"Sterling has found a top at 3.23 marks in the last few days," Mr. Medlock said.

In other London trading, the dollar ended at its highest level since Nov. 4, closing at 1.7940 DM, up from 1.7875.

The U.S. unit also rose to 125.65 yen from 125.03, 1.5310 Swiss francs from 1.5185 and 6.1200 French francs from 6.1025.

(Reuters, UPI)

British Personal Savings At Record Low in Quarter

Reuters

LONDON — Britain, in the midst of a consumer spending boom, published figures on Thursday showing personal savings at a record low in the third quarter of last year.

Economists said the data reflected the fact that Britons, like Americans in recent years, were putting less money into bank accounts and opting instead to spend money on shopping and travel.

The Central Statistical Office said that savings as a percentage of real personal disposable income was at a record low of 1.3 percent. This compared with 2.1 percent in the second quarter and 5 percent for all of 1987.

"It is disappointing from the authorities' point of view. It shows consumers have run down savings and increased spending," said Neil Mackinnon, an economist with Chase Manhattan Bank.

He noted that the spending boom has helped push up the annual inflation rate to 6.4 percent and sucked in imported goods, sending Britain's trade gap heavily into the red.

The current account, the widest measure of trade, was in deficit a record £2.4 billion ($4.3 billion at the current exchange rate) in October and £1.6 billion in November. The gap for the first 11 months of 1988 was almost £13.4 billion, five times the total for all of 1987.

Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, pushed interest rates up nine times from June to November to discourage spending. Bank base rates rose from 7.5 percent to 13 percent during that period.

EC Weighs New Sanctions on U.S.

Duty of 100% on Walnuts and Dried Fruit Is Proposed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community proposed Thursday to impose duties of 100 percent on imports of U.S. walnuts and dried fruit, but EC officials said a vote on the recommendation would await a foreign ministers meeting later this month.

The proposal apparently came in response to a move by the United States to raise tariffs on a variety of EC products by 100 percent after the EC barred imports of U.S. meat treated with growth hormones.

The EC ban was to have taken effect Jan. 1, 1988, but the community had agreed to delay it for a year. It has since refused U.S. appeals for another postponement.

At the same time, however, the deputy U.S. trade representative, Alan Homer, said that the United States hoped recent clashes with the EC would not escalate into a full-fledged trade war.

But he added that the United States would "take actions to protect" its interests.

In Brussels, Frans Andriessen, who on Friday will take over as commissioner for EC external relations, said the imports of U.S. walnuts and dried fruit were worth about $100 million a year.

He added this was the equivalent value of the EC exports now subject to similar U.S. sanctions. These include certain meats, processed tomatoes, instant coffee, some fermented alcoholic beverages, selected fruit juices and various pet foods made from grains.

"We have to take a decision to make it clear we're ready to defend our interests," Mr. Andriessen said.

The sanctions, which were proposed by the European Commission, the executive body of the European Community, were endorsed later Thursday by ambassadors from the 12 EC governments, which have the final word as to whether the measures will be implemented.

They also agreed that a decision about when to impose the measures should be submitted to a monthly meeting of foreign ministers, scheduled for Jan. 23 and 24.

In a news conference relayed to Brussels by satellite, Mr. Holmer declined to specify which EC products could be affected if Washington took further action. He added that he hoped that the EC foreign ministers would not impose new tariffs.

"If it does," he said, "then obviously it's a presidential decision in the United States as to whether or not there would be a counter-counter response on the part of the United States.

"I can say there would be very strong support in the U.S. government for taking that kind of action if we were to reach that point."

The European Community imposed a ban on imports of meat treated with growth hormones on Sunday. Sales of such meat produced within the community have been banned for a year.

The United States, which contends there is no scientific evidence that the hormones are harmful, said it stood to lose exports worth $100 million a year, and immediately imposed 100 percent duties on a variety of EC food products.

Mr. Holmer, reiterating that the United States did not believe hormones were harmful, again called for scientists to rule on the EC ban.

"We're confident that when they do, the conclusion will be that there is no health hazard," he said.

Such duties effectively ban imports by making the goods too expensive.

Last month, the community provisionally approved a wider list of products for its countersanctions, including honey and canned corn. But a spokesman said these had been dropped once the precise extent of the U.S. sanctions was known.

He said U.S. exports of dried fruit and walnuts in their shells had averaged $96.6 million over the past three years.

The current conflict concerns only a fraction of the $166 billion worth of two-way EC-U.S. trade each year. But both sides have said they want to avoid poisoning the atmosphere at a delicate time in trans-Atlantic relations.

Trans-Atlantic tensions rose recently after an impasse in international negotiations to reduce subsidies to agricultural trade and mutual accusations of growing protectionism. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

U.S. Raising Tariff on Some Utility Vehicles

New York Times Service

DETROIT — The U.S. Customs Service reclassified Wednesday an increasingly popular category of imported utility vehicles and minivans, making them subject to a 22.5 percent tariff.

Previously, many of the vehicles, which are imported mostly from Japan, were classified as cars and subject to a 2.5 percent tariff. Under the change, the vehicles are to be classified as trucks and will be subject to the higher tariff.

The move is certain to raise the retail price of such vehicles. It may also spur increased North American truck production by foreign companies.

Richard Rossettie, a spokesman for the Customs Service, said the change had been sought by U.S. automakers and had been opposed by Japanese automakers.

He estimated that as many as 250,000 vehicles would be affected by the change.

Stoltenberg Sets Visit to U.S.

Agence France-Presse

BONN — Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany will visit Washington next week, a spokesman said Thursday, but he added that reports of a special meeting of the Group of Seven leading industrial countries during the trip was only "speculation."

The spokesman said Mr. Stoltenberg would meet Nicholas F. Brady, the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, his predecessor and President-elect George Bush's choice for secretary of state, and Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman.

Fed to Let U.S. Banks Offer Foreign Currency Accounts

By Stan Hinden
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board has given U.S. banks permission to offer foreign currency savings accounts, which are expected to be of interest mainly to companies dealing in international markets.

Banks will be permitted to offer the accounts at the end of this year, giving the Fed time to work out rules for them. It is not known, for example, what interest rates the accounts will pay or whether they will be guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The accounts are not expected to draw much interest from currency speculators, who already have a number of vehicles available, including options and futures on currencies and investments in foreign securities.

For years, the Fed discouraged banks from opening foreign currency accounts. In 1973, Arthur F. Burns, who was then the central bank chairman, turned down a request from Bank of America to offer such accounts. That policy has been restated over the years.

But the current governors of the central bank voted Dec. 23 to allow the accounts. In a letter to Silas Keehn, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the Fed secretary, William W. Wiles, wrote that the board had concluded "that in light of the globalization of financial market transactions and of financial innovations that have evolved, depository institutions should not be discouraged from offering foreign currency deposits."

Mr. Wiles added, "The board does not anticipate a significant demand for foreign currency deposits, in part because of the availability of competing instruments."

Gary M. Welsh, a lawyer who represents the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade, said, "Banks will generally welcome any change that will allow them to be more flexible and meet customer demands."

Stephen Shock, vice president of MNC Financial, parent of Maryland National Bank and American Security Bank, said the new foreign currency accounts would answer long-pending requests from business customers.

Companies that buy and sell merchandise in Japan, for instance, now have two choices on how to handle currency exchange problems, Mr. Shock said. They can convert yen into dollars and back again, gaining or losing on currency changes. Or they can ask their banks to do their transactions in the forward foreign exchange market, where they can lock in the exchange rates.

Mr. Shock noted that foreign currency accounts probably would not pay much more interest than that offered on accounts in their home countries. In the case of the yen and Deutsche mark, those rates would be considerably lower than what U.S. banks generally pay.

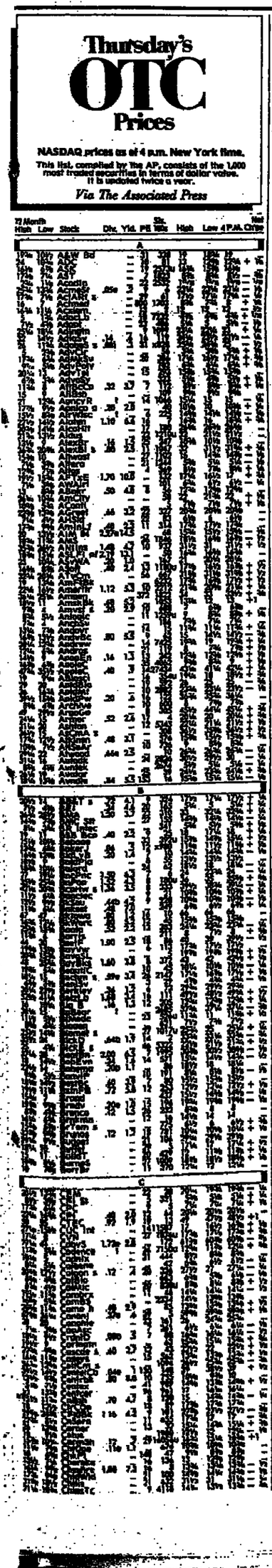
The Fed's action drew praise from the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which said its members could use the currency accounts to facilitate trading in futures and options contracts on indexes denominated in foreign currencies.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

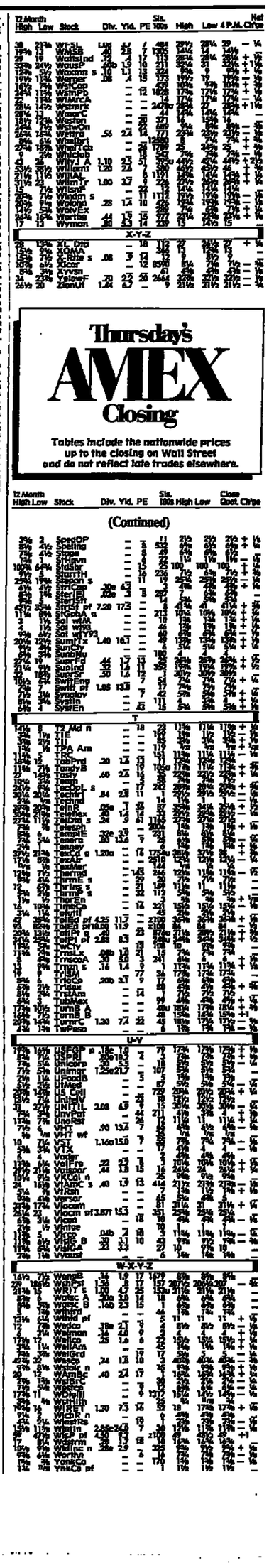
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press



Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.



(Continued)

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s)./l
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend./l
c — liquidating dividend./l
cld — called./l
d — new yearly low./l
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./l
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

BOOKS

WHAT MAD PURSUIT: A Personal View of Scientific Discovery

By Francis Crick. 182 pages. $16.95. Basic Books, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Sidney Altman

ACCORDING to various observers, Francis Crick is the most brilliant, perceptive, obstreperous, brash and amusing figure in modern biology. Certainly one might expect to be entertained, in the conventional usage of that word, by his autobiography. In fact, this book is an intellectual entertainment in the best sense. It fulfills the goal set by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation in sponsoring the series of which it is a part: namely, to provide an understanding of that "quintessentially human" endeavor, the scientific enterprise.

Francis Crick's account of his life in science over several decades, in contrast to James Watson's 1968 memoir of their unraveling of the structure of DNA, "The Double Helix," is reflective and focused on the intellectual processes of discovery. The heart of the book is his intelligent and detailed explanation of how his method of formulating theories in molecular biology developed and why theory in the biological sciences differs from that, for example, in physics.

Crick notes that eons of evolution have created processes that are so complex that secondary (less important) mechanisms may easily conceal the fundamental, general rules of biology. He cautions against those too eager to create theories that may be logically consistent but that are devoid of any relationship to reality. Any explanations of biological processes, Crick asserts, must take into account the chemistry of those processes.

The attention that the scientific community will devote to the work of any one theorist depends very much on the problem under scrutiny and the probability that the solution will, indeed, lead to underlying generalizations that illuminate the intellectual landscape. To illustrate the uncertainty with which any good theorist must contend, Crick states that the most optimistic researchers he knows are those who are working on absolutely hopeless problems. In their selection of problems in molecular biology to attack (and I use that word advisedly), Crick and his collaborators were unequaled.

When Francis Crick in the early 1950s, having already jostled the apple cart of the crystallographers in Cambridge, met Jim Watson, he recognized himself in Jim's "youthful arrogance, . . . ruthlessness and . . . impatience with sloppy thinking."

They were both obsessed with uncovering the relationship between DNA and genes. That obsession led to untiring evaluation of experimental data, the construction of many models of the structure of DNA and the brutal cross-examination of anyone with information of possible interest to them.

In the end, it was the desire to understand that led to the solution of this problem and not, as Crick avers, to any hopes of a Nobel Prize on either his or Watson's part.

Curiously, Crick relates that Watson suffered from some nagging anxieties that the double-helical structure of DNA was not right. That uncertainty, which Crick did not share, led to a decision not to discuss extensively the genetic implications of the model in their first paper. Instead, they inserted the most famous sentence in molecular biology — "It has not escaped our notice that the specific pairing we have postulated immediately suggests a possible copying mechanism for the genetic material" — which, through understatement, delivered an immensely powerful assertion regarding the replication of genetic information.

Aside from Crick's admission that he acquired the hubris of a physicist during World War II, that molecular biologists gave the best parties in Cambridge and that he now enjoys "the prosperity and the relaxed way of life" of Southern California, we are not told much about his thoughts and feeling when he is not concerned directly with science.

However, from frequent allusions to his aversion to theories either untestable or patently incomplete and his description of his loss of religious faith, we recognize a man driven from an early age by a quest for completeness and consistency in his understanding of the world around him.

Crick's style of thought, as with many of us, was shaped by encounters with certain individuals. In a particularly striking segment, he recounts his reaction to an elegant lecture on the interpretation of data in X-ray crystallography by Sir Lawrence Bragg.

As one might have hoped, there is much new here in the way of anecdote and information for those interested in the unruly hothouse of molecular biology. There is also much for others to learn for the first time about the search for beauty in science.

Sidney Altman is dean of Yale College and professor of biology at Yale University. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal from the Knockout Team Championship quarterfinal in the Winter Regionals, Dec. 17 and 18, is a good analytical challenge. If the contract is six spades, and you can see all four hands, would you choose to play or defend?

The most difficult lead for South is the queen of spades, but he can still survive. He must win in his hand, cross to the club queen and make the key play of ruffing a diamond. He then cashes the remaining spade winner and two top clubs. A club is ruffed, with West discarding a heart, and the closed hand is entered with a heart to reach this ending:

NORTH
♠ 10
♡ 5
◇ K 10 9
♣ —

WEST
♠ J
♡ Q 10
◇ A Q
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ 7 6
◇ J 8 7
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ A J 8
◇ —
♣ 8

On the lead of the last club, West is helpless. If he ruffs, he is endplayed. If not, South takes a ruff in each red suit and West is left to score his trump trick at the finish. With careful play, six spades cannot be defeated.

NORTH (D)
♠ 10 8 5 3
♡ 5 2
◇ K 10 9 5 4 2
♣ Q

WEST
♠ Q J 4
♡ Q 10 9 3
◇ A Q 6
♣ 7 5 4

EAST
♠ 9 2
♡ 7 6 4
◇ J 8 7 3
♣ J 10 9 3

SOUTH
♠ A K 7 6
♡ A K J 8
◇ —
♣ A K 8 6 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ◇	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade queen.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Jan. 5

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	44.50	44.40
ACF Holding	57.70	56.30
Aegon	92.80	92.70
Ahold	90	89.40
Akzo	154.70	154.80
AMEV	57.60	57.60
A'Dam Rubber	7.90	7.80
Amro Bank	81.80	81.30
Bols	144	142
Buhrmann Tett	59	58.70
BVG	4.50	4
Center Parcs	53.20	52.70
CSM	67.60	68.10
Elsevier	64	63.60
Fokker	29.40	28.90
Gist-Brocades	40.10	40.30
Heineken	144.20	143
Hoogovens	77	77.40
Hunter Douglas	81.20	81
IHC Caland	20.30	20
Int Mueller	80	79
KLM	43.60	43.20
KNP	47.30	47.10
Nat Neder	68.70	68.80
Nedlloyd	281	286
NMB Bank	194.50	192.50
Oce Grinten	280	277
Pakhoed	106.50	106.40
Philips	35.90	35.50
Robeco	98.40	97.40
Rodamco	156.80	156.70
Rolinco	93.40	92.70
Rorento	61	61
Royal Dutch	231.70	230.60
Unilever	121.20	118.80
Van Ommeren	35.40	35.10
VMF Stork	27.50	28
VNU	95.50	98
Wessanen	83.50	83.20
Wolters/Kluwer	149.50	147

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index : 293.80
Previous : 291.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3960	3900
Bekaert	13950	13900
Cockerill	337	335
Cobepa	5560	5540
Delhaize	4770	4790
EBES	4515	4500
GB-Inno-BM	1324	1290
GBL	3850	3810
Gevaert	8050	8000
Hoboken	12000	11850
Intercom	3605	3575
Kredietbank	4460	4455
Petrofina	13325	13275
Royale Belge	5000	5070
Soc Gen Banque	6160	6200
Sofina	11750	11600
Solvay	13075	13100
Tractebel	8660	8650
UCB	9050	9040
Unerg	2780	2718

Current Stock Index : 5525.13
Previous : 5519.38

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	202.50	203
Allianz Hldg	1955	1952
Altana	392	378
Asko Dt. Kfhs	732	732
BASF	292.50	287.80
Bayer	312.50	311.50
Bay. Hypo bank	372	370
Bay Vereinsbank	371	369
BBC	364	369.50
BHF-Bank	420	419.50
BMW	544	542
Commerzbank	244.50	239
Continental	279.50	279
Daimler-Benz	772	765
Degussa	399.20	396.20
Dt. Babcock	161	159
Deutsche Bank	579	575.80
Dresdner Bank	320	319
Feldmuehle	291	286
Harpener	426	428
Henkel	520	518
Hochtief	656	656
Hoechst	311.50	310.70
Hoesch	190.30	191
Holzmann	592	596
Horten	211.50	212
Hussel	450	443.80
IWKA	270	269
Kali + Salz	179	173
Karstadt	400.20	393
Kaufhof	387	379
KHD	133.20	135.50
Kloeckner Werke	119.50	119.50
Krupp Stahl	137.50	136
Linde	775	778
Lufthansa	154.50	154.50
MAN	252	255
Mannesmann	213	214
Metallgesell	375	354
Muench Rueck	242	242
Nixdorf	324.50	307
PKI	428.50	434.50
Porsche	630	643
Preussag	194.50	195
PWA	246	244.50
RWE	228.50	232
Rheinmetall	447	440
Schering	593	582
SEL	278	275.50
Siemens	554.50	558
Thyssen	193	193
Varta	325.50	326
Veba	281	281
VEW	168.50	168
Volkswagen	358.50	358.40
Wella	605	595

Commerzbank Index : 1705.40
Previous : 1781.40
FAZ Index : 567.51
Previous : 566.17

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	159	162
Enso-Gutzeit	38	38.50
Finnish Sugar	68.50	68.50
K.O.P.	65	64
Kymmene	122	120
Nokia	136	132
Pohjola	222	222
Stockmann	155	155
Utd Paper	116	115
Wartsila	400	395

Unitas Index : 725.80
Previous : 723.30

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	30	30.10
Cathay Pacific	9.60	9.45
Cavendish Int'l	3.175	3.175
Cheung Kong	8.60	8.35
China Light Pwr	13.70	13.70
Dairy Farm Int'l	6.10	6.30
Green Island Cem	19.90	19.90
Hang Lung Dev	5.70	5.55
Hang Seng Bank	29.30	29.10
Henderson Land	5.70	5.60
HK Air Eng.	15.70	16
HK China Gas	17.20	17.20
HK Electric Hdgs	7.15	7.15
HK Land	9.50	9.35
HK Realty Trust	5.15	5.15
HK Shang Bank	6.45	6.45
HK Shai Hlts	5.70	5.65
HK Telecomm	4.825	4.85
HK-TVB	1.29	1.29
HK Yaumatei	N.A.	—
Hutch Whampoa	8.95	8.80
Hysan Dev	1.32	1.28
Jardine Math.	15.40	14.90
Jardine Strat Hdg	10.20	9.95
Kowloon Motor	8.60	8.60
Mandarin Orient	4.725	4.65
Miramar Hotel	8.15	7.85
New World Dev	13.80	13.80
SHK Props	13.20	13
Stelux	2.675	2.675
Swire Pac A	19.40	19.30
Tai Cheung Props	4.125	4.10
Wharf Hold.	9.25	9.20
Wing On Co	4.725	4.675
Winsor Ind.	8.35	8.45
World Int'l Hdgs	4.60	4.475

Hang Seng Index : 2758.54
Previous : 2736.83

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1450	1450
Altech	9500	10000
Anglo American	6300	6300
Barlows	2865	2825
Blyvoor	1300	N.Q.
Buffels	4300	4200
GFSA	5800	5850
Harmony	2225	2225
Hiveld Steel	830	815
Kloof	3160	3140
Nedbank	735	728
Rusplat	4650	4650
SA Brews	2075	2025
St Helena	2550	2600
Sasol	800	785
Welkom	1840	1860
Western Deep	10300	10300

Composite Stock Index : 2816
Previous : 2803

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp $	16¼	16¼
Allied Lyons	438½	438
Anglo Am Gd $	67⅝	67⅜
Ass Brit Foods	304	304
Asda-MFI Gp	135	133
Barclays	408	406
Bass	807	798
B.A.T.	447	449½
Beecham	470	467½
Blue Circle	436	433
Boc Group	421	428
Boots	231	229
Bowater Ind.	418	418
British Aero.	522	505
Brit Airways	155	153½
British Gas	157½	158
BP	249	250
British Telec.	259	257
BTR	301	298
Burmah	495	490½
Cable Wireless	367	373
Cadbury Schw	340	339
Charter Cons.	452	452
Commercial U	341	338
Cons Gold Fd	13½	13½
Cookson Gp	260	260
Courtaulds	272½	266½
Dalgety	372	364
De Beers	10⅛	10⅛
Dixons	135	135
Driefontein $	8⅝	8½
Fisons	239	236
Freegold $	7⅞	7⅞
Gatway	159	158
Gen Accident	865	862
GEC	198	197
GKN	301	299
Glaxo	10⅞	10⅞
Grand Met	439	427
GRE	189	189½
Guinness	341	335
Gus	16⅛	16⅝
Hanson	157½	155½
Hawker	544	542
ICI	10 19/64	10 13/64
Jaguar	270	266
Lands Sec	540	540
Legal and Gen	290	289½
Lloyds Bank	328	325
Lonrho	240	239
Lucas	524	517
Marks & Sp	149	149½
Maxwell Com	198	187
Metal Box	243	239
Midland Bank	411	412
Nat.West.Bk	511	511
Pearson	643	639
P and O	526	522
Pilkington	208½	204½
Plessey	224	227½
Prudential	153	153
Racal Elec	289	288
Randfontein $	62	63
Rank	734	735
Reed Internat.	364	362
Reuters	522	515
Rolls-Royce	134	133¼
Royal Dutch	63⅝	63⅝
RTZ	432	427
Saatchi	338	330
Sainsbury	200	199
Sears Holding	109½	110
Shell	331	331
STC	272½	269
Std Chart.Bk	509	510
Storehouse	189	193
Sun alliance	9 43/64	10 1/64
Tate and Lyle	834	825
Tesco	133	132½
Thorn Emi	639	627
T.I. Group	367	366
Trafalgar Hse	291	291
THF	253	253
Ultramar	287	291
Unilever	463	463
Utd Biscuits	313	321
Vickers	163	159
War Loan 3½ £	38⅝	39
Wellcome Gp	404	403
Woolworth	236	237

F.T.-30 Index : 1471.50
Previous : 1459.80
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1799.50
Previous : 1793.80

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Banco Central	980	980
Banco Santander	924	924
Banesto	980	980
CEPSA	457	454
Dragados	440	444
Expl. Rio Tinto	312	306
Hidroelec. Esp.	85.75	85
Iberduero	113	113.50
Telefonica	178	176.50

General Index : 273.44
Previous : 271.36

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	3560	3599
Bastogi	305.75	305
Ciga hotels	4485	4380
CIR	5965	5845
Cred Ital	1797	1841
Eridania	5901	5856
Ferruzzi Fin.	2950	2979
Ferruzzi Agr.	1849	1860
Fiat	9950	9885
Generali	44450	44580
IFI	20000	19800
Italcem	12770	12800
Italgas	2159	2140
Italmobiliare	15000	15120
Mediobanca	20340	20500
Montedison	2105	2096
NBA	1402	1402
Olivetti	9399	9365
Pirelli	3068	3024
RAS	44650	45020
Rinascente	4976	4970
Saipem	2563	2551
SIP	2940	2946
SME	3520	3505
Snia	2822	2819
Standa	19790	20100
Stet	3885	3845
Toro	22490	22380

a: x 100.
MIB Index: 1019
Previous : 1011

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	600	586
Air Liquide	607	599
Alsthom Atl.	453.80	441.10
Av Dassault	660	660
Bancaire	564	560
BIC	823	817
Bongrain	3160	3045
Bouygues	632	624
BSN-GD	6510	6530
Carrefour	3298	3270
Cerus	442	439
C.G.E.	413	410.80
Chargeurs	1215	1200
Club Med	548	540
Dumez	820	782
Elf-Aquitaine	393	392
Europe 1	644	630
Gen. Eaux	1660	1645
Hachette	293.10	380
Havas	714	702
Imetal	312	303.50
Lafarge Coppee	1494	1469
Legrand	3581	3615
Lesieur	2405	2397
Oreal (L')	4310	4300
L.V.M.H.	4037	3942
Matra	260	254.50
Merlin Gerin	3760	3670
Michelin	198	197.80
Moulinex	105.40	106
Occidentale	834	820
Paribas	490	473.90
Pernod-Ricard	1266	1245
Perrier	1549	1530
Peugeot	1408	1393
Printemps (Au)	602	594
Radiotechnique	660	660
Redoute (La)	3350	3350
Roussel Uclaf	1421	1420
Saint Gobain	610	610
Sanofi	766	765
Skis Rossignol	1130	1132
Societ. Generale	526	531
Suez	320	319.90
Telemecanique	Susp.	—
Thomson-CSF	240	238.50
Total	365.80	358.30
Valeo	625	604

Bourse trend index : + 1.46%
Previous : + 1.08

To Our Readers

Sao Paulo stock market prices were not available for this edition because of problems at the source.

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	218	210
Alfa Laval	455	N.Q.
Asea	390	390
Astra	229	225
Atlas Copco	279	276
Electrolux	299	294
Ericsson	375	366
Esselte	N.Q.	205
Handelsbanken	155	153
Pharmacia	192	189
Norsk Hydro	128	125
Saab-Scania	202	196
Sandvik	295	290
SCA	370	362
S-E. Banken	179	173
Skandia Int	236	230
Skanska	420	418
SKF	405	390
Stora	322	321
SwedishMatch	140	140
Volvo	385	375

Affaersvarlden : 1004.80
Previous : 998.70

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.62	5.48
BHP	7.12	7.10
Boral	3.59	3.57
Bougainville	2.92	2.90
Coles Myer	8.60	8.50
Comalco	3.93	3.95
CRA	7.78	7.78
CSR	4.28	4.28
Dunlop	4.57	4.51
Elders IXL	2.72	2.72
ICI Australia	6.86	6.84
Magellan	2.50	2.50
MIM	1.72	1.72
Nat Aust Bank	6.10	6.14
News Corp	7.68	7.64
N Broken Hill	2.64	2.65
Poseidon	2.26	2.25
QCT Resources	1.13	1.13
Santos	3.28	3.30
Thomas Nation	3.60	3.62
Western Mining	4.92	4.84
Westpac Banking	5.22	5.18
Woodside	1.87	1.87

All Ordinaries Index : 1472.70
Previous : 1470.40

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	650	650
Asahi Chemical	1070	1060
Asahi Glass	2020	2040
Bank of Tokyo	1680	1710
Bridgestone	1380	1380
Canon	1500	1460
Casio	1340	1360
C.Itoh	1010	1030
Dai Nippon Print	2750	2730
Daiwa House	1990	2000
Daiwa Securities	2450	N.Q.
Fanuc	5870	5840
Fuji Bank	3650	3670
Fuji Photo	3630	3570
Fujitsu	1510	1510
Hitachi	1590	1570
Hitachi Cable	1050	1050
Honda	2060	2050
Ito Yokado	4390	4400
Japan Air Lines	16500	16700
Kajima	1840	1860
Kansai Power	5180	5100
Kawasaki Steel	928	942
Kirin Brewery	1930	1910
Komatsu	949	937
Kubota	877	880
Kyocera	5130	5120
Matsu Elec Inds	2520	2540
Matsu Elec Wks	1780	1780
Mitsubishi Bank	3500	3530
Mitsubishi Kasei	1020	1030
Mitsubishi Elec	1010	1010
Mitsubishi Heavy	1020	1000
Mitsubishi Corp	1370	1360
Mitsui and Co	997	1010
Mitsukoshi	2160	2170
Mitsumi	990	999
NEC	1990	1980
NGK Insulators	1050	1050
Nikko Securities	1840	1850
Nippon Kogaku	1290	1260
Nippon Oil	1510	1510
Nippon Steel	857	860
Nippon Yusen	870	875
Nissan	1250	1270
Nomura Sec	2790	2770
NTT	1860a	1920a
Olympus Optical	1090	1100
Pioneer	3370	3400
Ricoh	1160	1180
Sanyo Elec	753	765
Sharp	1130	1130
Shimazu	1190	1180
Shinetsu Chem	1630	1640
Sony	7210	7100
Sumitomo Bank	3970	3990
Sumitomo Chem	930	940
Sumi Marine	1370	1370
Sumitomo Metal	710	700
Taisei Corp	1250	1270
Taisho Marine	1370	1410
Takeda Chem	2660	2640
TDK	4590	4570
Teijin	809	800
Tokyo Marine	2240	2280
Tokyo Elec Pwr	7190	7380
Toppan Printing	2090	2060
Toray Ind.	990	980
Toshiba	1040	1040
Toyota	2590	2570
Yamaichi Sec	1850	1850

a: x 1000.
Nikkei 225 : 30183.79
Previous : 30234.66
New Index : 2368.89
Previous : 2375.30

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	9060	9080
Alusuisse	850	852
Bank Leu	3175	3175
Brown Boveri	2880	2860
Ciba Geigy	2780	2730
Credit Suisse	2775	2745
Electrowatt	3000	2935
Georg Fischer	1420	1365
Hoffmann R Baby	13600	13250
Interdiscount	3800	3750
Jacob Suchard	7270	7100
Jelmoli	2680	2675
Landis Gyr	1540	1510
Moevenpick	5600	5680
Nestle	7390	7325
Oerlikon-B	1175	1130
Pargesa Holding	1575	1580
Sandoz	1675	1635
Schindler	4925	4900
Sulzer	435	435
Surveillance	4975	4950
Swissair	1080	1070
SBC	345	343
Swiss Reinsur	1700	1630
Swiss Volksbank	1800	1790
Union Bank	3270	3235
Winterthur	4360	4275
Zurich Ins	1820	1780

SBC Index : 572.10
Previous : 568.00

Toronto Jan. 5

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	2 P.M.	Chg.
474	Abti Prce	$19½	19⅜	19½	
10000	Agnico E	$12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
8550	Air Canada	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
14110	Alt Energy	$16⅝	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
1200	Alta Nat	$14½	14¼	14¼	
115080	A Barick	$19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
14750	Atco I f	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
9943	BCED	305	300	300	— 5
12608	BP Canada	$18¼	18	18	
147665	Bank N S	$14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
2000	Baton	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
33217	BCE Inc	$37⅝	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
3700	Bralorne	50	50	50	
1220	Bramalea	$26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
902	BC Phone	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
17200	Brunswk	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
26065	CAE	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
200	CCL A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3718	CCL B f	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
31700	Cambior	$12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
21500	Campeau	$16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ½
7834	C Nor West	$8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
2709	C Packrs	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
403315	CI Bk Com	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
389	CP Forest	$41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	— ¼
726953	CP Ltd	$22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
33825	CTire A f	$16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
6460	C Util B	$19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
1350	Cantor	$26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
1100	Celanese	$29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
100	Celanes 1 p	$24	24	24	+ ⅜
1450	Cntrl Cap	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
700	Cineplex	$14	14	14	— ¼
127972	Corona A f	$7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
580	Crownx	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
4547	Denison A p	495	485	495	
14004	Denison B f	475	470	475	
16200	Derlan	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
2035	Develcon	125	120	125	+15
300	Dicknsn A f	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
300	Dicknsn B	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
107523	Dofasco	$26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
1500	Donohue	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
9168	Du Pont A	$25¼	25	25	
81000	Dylex A	$10	10	10	
1100	Emco	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
5200	Equity Svr A	400	395	400	+ 5
7100	FCA Intl	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
218946	Ficnbrdge	$28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
6629	Fed Ind A	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
2300	Fed Plon	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
700	F City Fin	$23	23	23	+ ¼
49985	Fiet CCan A	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
20480	Fiet C Inv	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
200	Gendis A	$18	18	18	
708	GE Canada	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
3300	Gibraltar	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
18000	Goldcorp f	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1100	Hawker	$22	22	22	
2191	Hayes D	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
32280	Hees Intl	$25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
63560	Hemlo Gld	$11⅛	10⅞	11	
800	Hollinger I	$14	14	14	— ¼
2331	H Bay Co	$24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
58095	Imasco L	$28⅞	28⅝	28½	+ ⅜
21150	Inland Gas	$13⅛	13	13	
19450	Intl Thom	$15⅝	15⅝	15¼	
2220	Interhome	$42	42	42	
49200	Ipsco	$17	17	17	
2100	Ivaco A f	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
3008	Ivaco B	$12½	12½	12½	+ ½
33180	Jannock	$21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
6265	Kerr Add	$21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
16050	Labatt	$21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
2300	Loblaw Co	$10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
5400	Lumonics	460	450	460	+ 5
7780	Magna A f	$12½	12⅜	12½	
134767	Mclan H X	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
1625	Maritime f	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
4600	Mark Res	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
9800	Minnova	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
1212	Molson A f	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
1425	Molson B	$27⅞	27½	27½	
1227	N-W Gr	415	410	410	
12258	Noranda F	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
614645	Noranda I	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ½
22527	Norcen	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
151180	Nova Cor f	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4500	Nowsco W	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7200	Oshawa A f	$22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
35800	PWA Corp	$15	15	15	+ ⅛
4000	PanCan P	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
524912	Placer Dm	$15⅞	15⅝	15½	
200	Rayrock f	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25850	Redpath	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
310190	Renisanc	$13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ¼
200	Rogers A	$74½	74½	74½	+1⅛
16325	Rogers B f	$65⅛	64	65	+ ⅝
4900	Roman	$11	10⅞	11	
52021	RyTrco A	$16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
4709	Sceptre R	325	320	325	+ 5
4400	Scotts I	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
4660	Sears Can	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
10650	SHL Systm	$10⅞	10	10⅛	— ⅛
31720	Shell Can	$43½	43½	43½	+ 1
289327	Sherritt	$12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
23495	Southam	$32	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
5400	Spar Aero f	$17⅛	17	17⅛	
49737	Stelco A	$22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
9380	TCC Bev	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1000	Teck Cor A	$19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
136785	Teck B f	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
561379	Tex Can	$45⅝	44⅞	45⅛	+ 1
6500	Thom N A	$27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
265357	Tor Dm Bk	$34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
4851	Torstar B f	$32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
500	Trns Mt	$14	14	14	
39413	TrnAlta U	$13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
58631	TrCan PL	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
1722	Trimac	355	355	355	— 5
22367	Trilon A	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
2850	Trizec A f	$31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅛
346387	Turbo	55	54	55	
1700	Unicorp A f	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1800	Un Carbid	$25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
700	U Entprise	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
500	U Keno	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3000	Wrdair A f	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
600	Wrdair B	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
5000	Westmin	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
28250	Weston	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ¼
18100	Woodwd A	445	440	445	

Total sales 16,374,998 shares

	New	Prev. Close
TSE 300 Index:	3,397.80	3,381.80

Montreal Jan. 4

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
51189	Bank Mont	$28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
20230	BombrdrA	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
49717	BombrdrB	$12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
3000	CB Pak	$18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
85686	Cascades	$ 6⅛	05½	06	+ ⅛
19960	ConBath	$14⅞	14½	14½	
22892	DomTxtA	$15⅛	15	15	
100	MalTrst	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
93504	NatBk Cda	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	
33202	Noverco	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	
133877	Power Corp	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
10967	Provigo	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
93136	Royal Bank	$37½	37⅛	37⅛	
7050	SteinbrgA	$33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅜
19289	Videotron	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

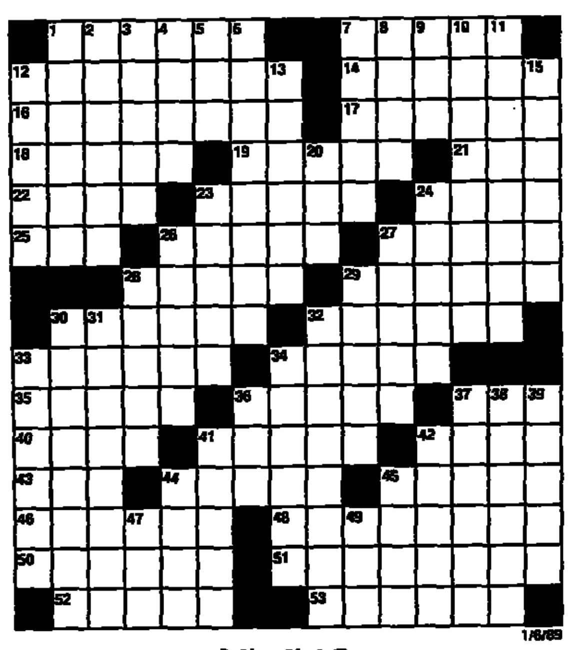
Total Sales 4,668,224 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,510.13	1,509.57

SHERIDAN MORLEY
IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY WITH PERCEPTIVE CRITICISM OF THE LONDON THEATER

RUSSELL BAKER
IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
URBANE WIT AT ITS SATIRICAL BEST

Crossword



1/6/89

ACROSS

1 Points a car
7 Promote
12 Fork over
14 Lets
16 —— hand (pitching in)
17 Hide out
18 Facilitates
19 Doohickey
21 One —— time
22 Perpetually
23 Gibson or Morgan
24 Cut fat
25 "Nightline" host's first name
26 Spirit
27 Bend into shape
28 Small change
29 Flares up
30 Moves aside
32 Ski places
33 Boutiques
34 Cheese type
35 Spills the beans
36 Self-assurance
37 Marry
40 Griffith or Rooney
41 Shofars
42 Pseudologist
43 Bilko, e.g.
44 Bent down
45 Renaissance cupid
46 Witty retort
48 Slumps
50 Modifies
51 Lhasa apsos, e.g.
52 Like a chimney
53 Drab

DOWN

1 Pulley wheel
2 Became anxious
3 Tribal leader
4 Yalies
5 Pitcher Guidry
6 Hints at
7 Bananas
8 Medley
9 Corrida cry
10 Affect by sunlight
11 Double-crosses
12 Bad weather
13 Contaminates
15 Inundates
20 Angel's favorite letters
23 Searches for
24 Snares
26 Heredity factors
27 Complete
28 A Stooge
29 Euphoria
30 Letter patterns
31 Keep
32 Flimflammed
33 Verse
34 Most resentful
36 G.I. in a stalag
37 Dry up
38 Greasy spoon
39 Leavings
41 The —— set (fox hunters)
42 "Santa ——," Italian song
44 Convy of TV
45 Blameless
47 Earth Comb. form
49 Hockey great

© New York Times
Edited by Eugene Maleska.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GERM ATRI ALCAN
ELIE WHOM PEASE
SIPS LEDA PARIS
SHEAF EARLE NAT
OURBIKINISARE
IRIS TRALEE
BAA SKIES CITY
EXCITINGTHEYARE
RICE GOREN NED
GLORIA ATTA
SIMPLYTHETOPS
ACT PROOF RONAN
RAISA TKOS NINO
ANNUL TERI ENZO
LOGIA OLDS DEAD

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	14	57	4	39	fr
Amsterdam	7	45	3	38	cl
Athens	11	52	0	32	fr
Barcelona	10	50	2	36	cl
Belgrade	-4	25	-6	21	fo
Berlin	6	43	2	36	o
Brussels	6	43	4	39	fr
Budapest	-4	25	-5	23	fo
Copenhagen	5	41	2	36	cl
Costa Del Sol	13	55	4	39	fr
Dublin	10	50	2	36	r
Edinburgh	5	41	3	38	o
Florence	6	43	-3	26	fr
Frankfurt	5	41	2	36	sh
Geneva	4	39	-3	26	cl
Helsinki	3	38	0	32	o
Las Palmas	18	64	15	59	o
Lisbon	12	54	6	43	cl
London	6	43	2	36	o
Luxembourg	3	38	3	38	o
Madrid	5	41	-3	26	fr
Milan	0	32	-4	25	fo
Moscow	1	34	0	32	o
Munich	2	36	-4	25	r
Nice	11	52	2	36	fr
Oslo	3	38	0	32	fo
Paris	7	45	4	39	o
Prague	1	34	-7	19	r
Reykjavik	-3	26	-3	26	o
Rome	8	46	1	34	o
Stockholm	4	39	3	38	r
Strasbourg	5	41	1	34	o
Venice	-2	28	-3	26	fo
Vienna	-2	28	-4	25	o
Warsaw	2	36	-1	30	o
Zurich	1	34	-3	26	o

OCEANIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	21	70	17	63	r
Sydney	26	79	18	64	o

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	25	77	cl
Beijing	0	32	-3	26	fo
Hong Kong	17	63	15	59	r
Manila	32	90	21	70	cl
New Delhi	19	66	9	48	cl
Seoul	6	43	-7	19	fr
Shanghai	11	52	6	43	o
Singapore	31	88	25	77	o
Taipei	21	70	18	64	o
Tokyo	10	50	2	36	fr

AFRICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	11	52	7	45	st
Cape Town	26	79	16	61	fr
Casablanca	16	61	4	39	fr
Harare	29	84	16	61	o
Lagos	29	84	20	68	cl
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	11	52	8	46	r

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	36	97	25	77	fr
Caracas	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	25	77	19	66	o
Mexico City	24	75	8	46	pc
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	24	75	o

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	-10	14	-15	5	pc
Atlanta	13	55	6	43	pc
Boston	-8	18	-12	10	fr
Chicago	2	36	1	34	sw
Denver	13	55	-1	30	fr
Detroit	-1	30	-2	28	cl
Honolulu	28	82	21	70	pc
Houston	25	77	16	61	cl
Los Angeles	15	59	10	50	r
Miami	22	72	16	61	pc
Minneapolis	2	36	-4	25	cl
Montreal	-12	10	-15	5	pc
Nassau	27	81	16	61	cl
New York	-4	25	-5	23	fr
San Francisco	12	54	9	48	sh
Seattle	6	43	-4	25	sh
Toronto	-6	21	-10	14	cl
Washington	1	34	-1	30	fr

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	3	38	-10	14	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Cairo	13	55	5	41	o
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Istanbul	7	45	3	38	fr
Jerusalem	6	43	-2	28	cl
Tel Aviv	13	55	2	36	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Rainy. Temp. 5—3 (41—38). LONDON: Stormy. Temp. 5—1 (41—34). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 7—0 (45—32). NEW YORK: Snowy. Temp. 0—-2 (32—28). PARIS: Rainy. Temp. 6—5 (43—41). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 9—2 (48—36). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Rainy. Temp. 4—1 (39—34). BANGKOK: Fair. Temp. 34—25 (93—77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 17—16 (63—61). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 31—21 (88—70). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 8—-6 (46—18). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 31—25 (88-77). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 9—2 (48—36).

DENNIS THE MENACE

"BUT YOU SHOULDA SEEN HIM WHEN HE WAS A STAR!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OPUCE
PIGER
HATTOR
COIPLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE " "

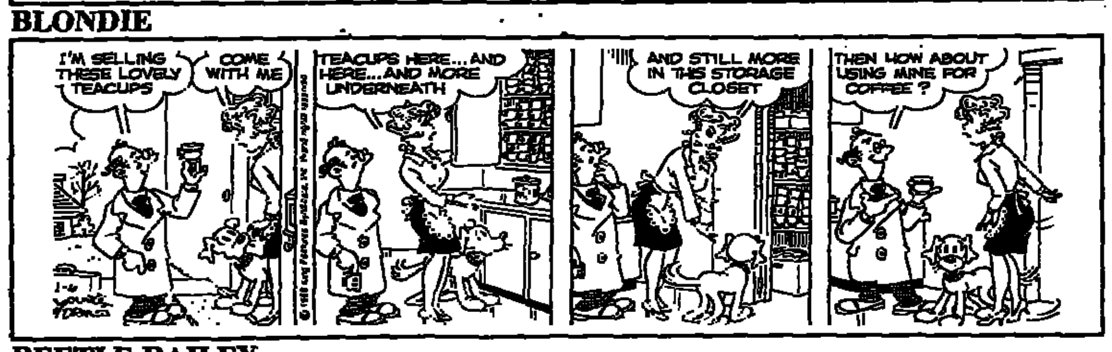
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: BERYL KEYED ANKLET CUDGEL
Answer: The first thing a man often runs into with a new car—DEBT

PEANUTS

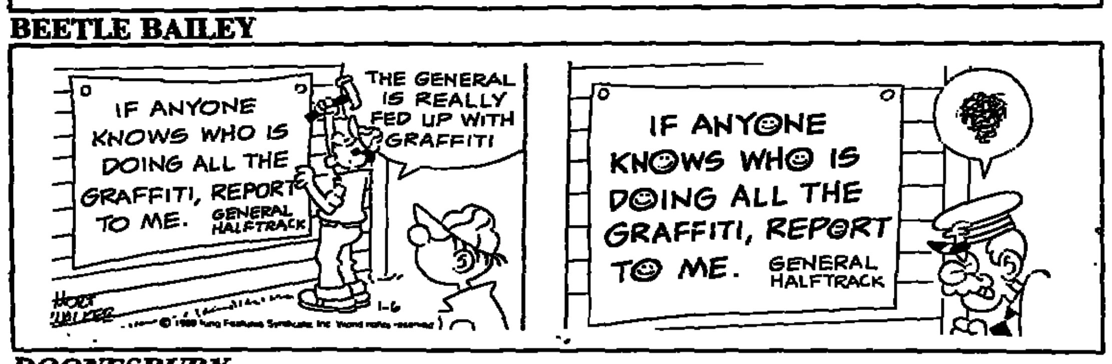
ANDY CAPP

BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID

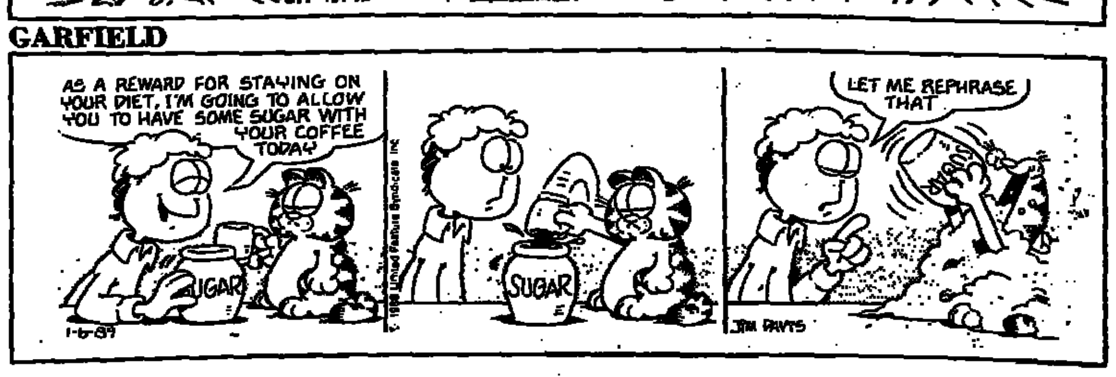
BEETLE BAILEY



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD



هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Fine Quarterbacks Come in All Colors

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The legend has it that when Robert Fulton was about to launch this invention of his, a boat that would supposedly run on steam, he was told it would never go.

When it did, he was told it would never stop.

History informs us that it did that, too.

Over the weekend, watching the profusion of black quarterbacks in the bowl games — the best college quarterbacks playing for the best teams, like West Virginia and Nebraska and Oklahoma and Auburn and USC and also and, perhaps especially, Tony Rice for Notre Dame, the No.1-ranked team in the country — the barriers Fulton overcame were brought to mind.

The differences, of course, are as stark as black and white, as deep as the history of the nation, but the points of prejudgment and ignorance are comparable: that because something hasn't been done, it can't be done; or that since some aren't aware that it has been done, it therefore won't be done.

The prejudice was that blacks might be able to run, but they couldn't think, or even play under pressure. And quarterback was the ultimate thinking and pressure position.

"When I went to people in the NFL in the 1950s and '60s," said Eddie Robinson, the coach at Grambling, "and asked why there were no black quarterbacks in the NFL, I was told, well, 'They can't read defenses, and don't know how to throw the down-and-out pattern,' and things like that. I was determined to work with my quarterbacks to develop those skills."

But those National Football League people were simply perpetuating the myth of blacks as lacking the mental capabilities.

A term that recently received great notoriety was at the core of it: blacks didn't have "the necessities."

"Black lads were big and strong and fast," said Robinson, "but we were being whipped with the playbook."

As for grace under pressure, there was the bigoted notion that blacks "didn't have ice water in their veins," as the saying went, so they buckled when it counted.

□

But there were other concerns that stymied blacks for the quarterback position. White teammates might refuse to take orders in the huddle from a black; also, college administrators were worried that alumni would be loathe to have a black man at the key position because fans would not relate to him, and they also would not want a black man as the star-image of the university.

Until the last few years, there had been only a scattering of black quarterbacks on integrated teams. One of the first to be given a chance in the national spotlight was Joe Gilliam.

It was 1973 and Gilliam, a second-year player with the Pittsburgh Steelers, got his chance on a Monday night TV game when Terry Bradshaw and Terry Hanratty were injured. Gilliam, spindly, athletic, confident, started against Miami.

"I feel I'm representing the black people," said Gilliam, "showing them that a black man can play this position in the pros." And, of course, attempting to show whites, too.

Gilliam played the first quarter, completed no passes, had three interceptions, and, before too long, the Steelers were losing, 20-3.

"I'm just going to go back to practice," he said afterward, "and keep charging, keep charging."

Gilliam never quite made it, but others kept charging. And recently Randall Cunningham of the Philadelphia Eagles, for example, was named a starter in the forthcoming Pro Bowl, the first black quarterback so honored.

And that follows the sensational performance of Doug Williams (who played under Robinson at Grambling) in the Washington Redskins' 42-10 victory over the Denver Broncos in the last Super Bowl, the first time a black quarterback led a Super Bowl team.

With all this, it seems that the last obstacle of race in regard to the playing positions has been hurdled.

□

Only a few years ago there were virtually no black middle linebackers, either.

The middle linebacker calls the defensive signals, and so is the ultimate defensive "thinking and pressure" position. Before that, blacks weren't trusted to play center — there was something about the handling of the ball that supposedly made it the province of white players — and before that, offensive guard and tackle.

One by one, however, the positions and the prejudices fell. Blacks were too good, in the prevailing climate, to continue to be denied.

Now, however, there is another whispering refrain around college campuses. Well, "they" can play all the positions in football, fine, but "they" still can't do it in the classroom.

Well, blacks, once given a fair chance, mastered the playbook.

There is no reason to believe that, given similar opportunities, they can't — and haven't — whipped the schoolbook, too.

Quality Polo Flourishes in Argentina as a Family Tradition

NYT

Alberto Pedro Heguy sells polo ponies for up to $20,000 each.

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — It may be impolitic to recount this now, but there is a well-founded story that Prince Philip of Britain once expressed a willingness to trade the Falkland Islands to Argentina for two great polo players.

It occurred in 1966, long before Her Majesty's Government judged the South Atlantic islands important enough to send the Royal Navy to recover them from the invading Argentine armed forces in 1982.

There was a tournament at the Hurlingham Club in the suburbs of Buenos Aires, and the British Polo Association had excluded the prince, with his mid-level handicap of 5, from the high-handicap team it had put together.

The prince wanted to play anyway, so the Argentine Polo Association put him on a team with three rising local stars, including the Heguy brothers, Horacio and Alberto Pedro.

In the semifinals, the prince played inspired polo and his team trounced the visiting British team, 15-5, before going on to lose the final to an Argentine team by one goal.

In the euphoria after the victory over the British team, Argentine journalists raised the question of the long-contested Falklands. The prince said, according to published reports, that he would trade the islands for the two Heguys.

The offer was in jest, but to an ardent polo fan, the Heguys might not have been a bad investment.

Still lean in the saddle, if graying and lined in the face, the brothers have not only made polo history but have passed along their skills to eight sons — enough for two polo teams.

Three of the sons of Horacio, still in their early 20s, have followed their father and uncle into the ranks of those with a 10 handicap, a designation that means superstardom in the polo world. Two sons of Alberto Pedro are a notch away at 9.

In addition, the hundreds of polo ponies that the Heguys breed and train are sold around the world for prices that often exceed $10,000 each and can reach $20,000.

Polo, which originated in Asia and was taken to Britain from India a century ago by the British Army, is played something like soccer or hockey, but on horses.

Charging up and down a field 300 yards long, two teams of four players each fight for possession of the tennis-size ball and try to drive it through goal posts at each end of the field with their mallets. A game normally runs six chukkers, or periods, of seven minutes each, but major competitions such as the Argentine Open last eight chukkers. A player changes horses every chukker.

Despite polo's identification with British royalty and gentry, it has been developed to its maximum level here in Argentina, on the vast pampas.

Wherever they play, Argentines dominate the game — at Palm Beach, Florida; Greenwich, Connecticut; Deauville, France; Sotogrande, Spain; Australia and elsewhere. Six Argentines currently have handicaps of 10.

Polo players say the reason for the Argentine superiority is part inheritance and part environment.

"For as long as I can remember, I've been on a horse with a polo mallet in my hand," said Horacio Heguy, 52. "The horse was almost like my legs. Our father taught us to play polo on foot, then polo on bicycles, then on ponies, then on horses."

Despite polo's identification with British royalty, it has been developed to its maximum on the vast pampas.

Later, after he and his brother each had four sons, they taught the boys to play in the same way their father had taught them. They played on the polo fields laid out on their neighboring ranches west of Buenos Aires.

Horacio Heguy lost his 10 handicap in 1980 and gradually eased out of high-handicap play. Alberto Pedro, who is 47, was dropped to a handicap of 9 just a year ago but still plays at full steam alongside his two older sons.

Although the Heguys have taken the family nature of the sport farther than anyone else, it is a tradition in Argentina for certain families to excel in polo.

Perhaps the greatest individual stars of Argentine polo at this moment are the Pieres brothers, Gonzalo and Alfonso, both with handicaps of 10. Along with Carlos Gracida and Ernesto Trotz, they are the team that beat two teams dominated by Heguys to capture the Argentine Open, considered the world's premier polo competition, on Dec. 3.

In the recent past, the Harriott brothers, Juan Carlos and Alfredo, were major stars of the game, which they also learned from their father. With Horacio and Alberto Pedro Heguy, the Harriotts formed a team that dominated Argentine polo in the 1970s.

Their archrivals were the Dorignac brothers, Francisco and Gaston. Today, Francisco Dorignac is president of the Argentine Polo Association.

Dorignac said that polo is going through rapid change around the world. On the one hand, it is becoming much more popular — "it's in fashion," he said — and at the same time, there is growing professionalization.

The rich who like to play polo typically invite top-rated players, particularly Argentines, to travel to their clubs and play with them. The players receive expenses, honorariums and, most importantly, have a chance to sell their horses.

At the same time, there is a trend toward sponsored tournaments, generally by makers of luxury goods, such as Cartier, Mercedes-Benz, Gucci and Cadillac.

"In Argentina, polo remains an amateur sport," said Alberto Pedro Heguy. "What happens is that the young players here go outside and play professionally, but they come home and are amateurs again."

Eduardo Heguy says a good Argentine player can earn $150,000, plus all expenses, for six months' play outside the country.

Anne Murphy de Carlisle, who grew up in a polo-playing family and later traveled regularly with her husband to see polo in England and Texas, offered some ideas on what distinguishes Argentine polo.

"In England," she said, "it's a much slower sport, and they fall off the horse more. As for Texas, I haven't a clue. There was so much dust there that I couldn't see what was going on."

"Here in Argentina," she continued, "until we are about 7 years old, we ride on a sheepskin, without stirrups. So we get tremendous balance and we learn to guide with the knees."

To hear the Heguys tell it, they are just plain country folk. You don't have to be rich to play polo, they say — as long as you have plenty of rich farmland, and where talented handlers are available at low wages. They deny that playing polo means being part of the jet-setting high life.

"You can't be a playboy on a horse," Alberto Pedro Heguy said.

In '89 Debut, PGA Focuses On Strange

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

CARLSBAD, California — The PGA Tour, one of the favorite multimillion-dollar toys of corporate America and corporate Japan, began its 42-tournament season on Thursday when Curtis Strange, the U.S. Open champion, and a healthy Greg Norman teed off first in the MONY Tournament of Champions here at the LaCosta Country Club.

Strange, last year's leading money winner ($1,147,644), will be this year's golfer on the spot in the early going as everyone watches to see if he can continue his excellent performance of 1988. Strange said he wanted to forget last year and instead concentrate on the year ahead.

'The best thing I can do is forget about last year as quickly as possible.'
Curtis Strange

The 33-year-old Virginian won almost half of his 1988 take — $535,000 — at one event, the $5 million Nabisco Championship at Pebble Beach. Strange won it in November by beating Tom Kite in a playoff.

He also won the Independent Insurance Agents Open in Houston, beating Norman in a playoff; the Open at The Country Club in Brookline, Massachusetts, beating Nick Faldo in a playoff, and the *Memorial Tournament in Dublin*, Ohio, beating everyone in the regulation 72 holes.

This Tournament of Champions field consists of 32 players, each of whom won a PGA Tour event last year. Seve Ballesteros, who won the Manufacturers Hanover Westchester Classic plus the British Open, did not come to this tourney, and Larry Nelson, winner of the Georgia-Pacific Atlanta Classic, is absent with an ankle injury.

Before the year is out, American and Japanese corporations such as MONY, Chrysler, AT&T, the Bank of Boston, General Motors, Federal Express, Canon, Honda, Panasonic and NEC will have contributed much of the $40 million in prize money on the PGA Tour. This record total includes purses of $1 million or more in 22 tournaments.

Among the golfers who will be competing here in addition to Strange and Norman are Sandy Lyle and Jeff Sluman, who won the Masters and the PGA championship.

Lyle, the Scot, won the Masters last April with a 7-iron shot from a fairway bunker to the final green at Augusta National. It will go down as one of the most memorable shots in golf history. The shot allowed Lyle to make a par and win by a single shot.

"The best thing I can do is forget about last year as quickly as possible," Strange said. "The best thing for me is to come out in '89, start from scratch mentally and try to play well from the very start."

Norman, who led the money list in 1986, won the Heritage last year, but injured his left wrist in the second round of the United States Open. The injury kept him out of the British Open and he never challenged seriously on the American tour again last year.

Commissioner Deane Beman of the PGA Tour said Wednesday that the new minor league tour that will start in 1990 will be called the Ben Hogan Tour. The 30-event circuit will be conducted by the PGA Tour and will be financially supported by the Cosmo World Corp., a Japanese manufacturing company that owns the Ben Hogan Co.

A Confident Bruno Bids London Adieu

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Sounding confident and saying "I feel beautiful," Frank Bruno flew to the United States on the Concorde Thursday to begin training for his Feb. 25 heavyweight bout with Mike Tyson, the undisputed world champion of boxing.

At the same time, promoters in Britain promised that, although the fight will be shown on closed-circuit television here at 3 A.M., the contest will be one of the nation's most-watched sporting events.

"You've really got to be a Bruno fan to come out at that time, but we're thinking in terms of 80,000 people, maybe more," said Geoff Petts, Bruno's television agent. "From the interest that has already been shown, we know that Hagler versus Leonard pales into significance against this."

Petts, who is putting the fight on live at closed-circuit venues throughout Britain and Ireland, said as many as 40 indoor centers were being considered. The contest, also is being screened live on satellite TV by Sky Channel, and on tape delay — twice — by the British Broadcasting Corp.

"We anticipate a massive audience for what is the biggest sporting event for many years," said Jonathan Martin, the BBC's head of sports.

Jarvis Astaire, a promoter, said another 2,000 Britons were expected to fly to Las Vegas to support Bruno in the 10,000-seat Las Vegas Hilton arena.

"I'm going to stop him," Bruno said of Tyson at a news conference Wednesday. "That's my ambition for 1989. It's difficult to lose respect for him. He's gone through so many different things. But he doesn't feel sorry for me, so why should I feel sorry for him?"

The Associated Press

A well-tailored Bruno gives a semi-cheerful wave as he retreats from a news conference in London before heading for New York.

Bruno, 27, the World Boxing Association's top-ranked challenger for over a year, will not have fought for 16 months when he takes on Tyson. Bruno is expected to earn $3.64 million.

As he left for the United States Thursday, Bruno turned down the free champagne offered to passengers, saying: "No champagne for me — it's strictly orange juice and peanuts."

Asked by reporters if he would celebrate with a glass of champagne if he beat Tyson, Bruno said: "Not if — when. And I will have a glass or two most definitely."

Bruno, traveling with his manager, Terry Lawless, said he felt confident about the fight, which has been postponed five times.

"I feel beautiful," he said. "I am very confident — and I am going to win. It's time for all the talking to stop and to get down to some serious business."

Bruno will train in Phoenix for the Las Vegas fight.

"I will be running and exercising until I am over the jet lag, then my trainer, George Francis, will put me to work," he said. "I'll do some work with the weights but it will mostly be sparring. I am going to be in the best condition of my life when I get in that ring."

On Wednesday, Bruno said he believed Tyson's decision to fire his own trainer, Kevin Rooney, would boost the challenger's chances.

"It takes a long time for a trainer and fighter to understand each other," Bruno said.

"What's been going on with Tyson must affect him," Bruno said. "The relationship between trainer and fighter must be one of respect and you should not sack him. It's going to be very interesting for anybody to train Tyson now."

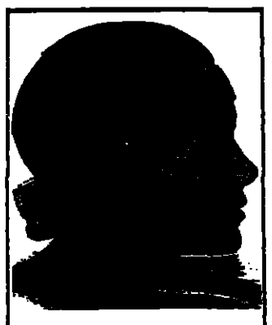
John Morris, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control, said Bruno's chances against Tyson had always been underrated.

"Frank is showing character and maturity these days, and we always knew there was courage and strength," Morris said. "I feel we have a real potential world champion."

The fight was postponed as Tyson extricated himself from legal wrangles, and rehabilitated himself from injuries received in a New York City street brawl and a car crash in upstate New York.

Lawless said he was certain Tyson would not postpone again.

"If he did that, I don't think the world would want him anymore," he said. *(Reuters, AP, UPI)*



Tune In to End Pool Boredom

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Swimming laps is a mainstay of many people's fitness program. But laps can be tedious.

So, MarkDesign, a U.S. company based in Stamford, Connecticut, recently introduced a product that lets a swimmer listen to the radio. The waterproof, battery-operated headband has an FM radio and built-in speakers.

The Band, which costs $40, is made of elastic with soft foam padding inside. The adjustable ends close over the forehead with Velcro tabs. Speakers are mounted to fit over each ear and they slide to adjust for head size.

The volume and tuner dials are at the back of the head. Ann Roth of MarkDesign said The Band is guaranteed waterproof to 3 meters. "It is designed for someone swimming laps in a pool or for anyone in a sport where the radio is likely to get wet," she said.

SIDELINES

College Football Attendance Down

MISSION, Kansas (UPI) — Attendance at U.S. college football games, despite record seasons for the Pacific-10 Conference and Division I-A Eastern independent colleges, fell by nearly 1 million fans this season, the National Collegiate Athletic Association says.

The NCAA said that more than 35.5 million people paid to see college football at the 680 four-year colleges with varsity teams, but the total was 888,528 less than last season. Attendance has slipped since the U.S. Supreme Court struck down the NCAA-run television contracts, a 1984 decision that allowed unrestricted broadcasting of college football games.

Bradshaw Is a Hall of Fame Finalist

CANTON, Ohio (UPI) — Terry Bradshaw, who quarterbacked the Pittsburgh Steelers of the National Football League to four Super Bowl championships in the 1970s, heads a list of 15 finalists for the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

The list also includes cornerback Mel Blount; defensive tackles Buck Buchanan and the late Henry Jordan; the Los Angeles Raiders owner, Al Davis; defensive end Carl Eller; former Minnesota coach Bud Grant; quarterback Bob Griese; linebacker Ted Hendricks; running back Leroy Kelly; guard Tom Mack; tight end John Mackey; tackle Art Shell; wide receiver Lynn Swann and safety Willie Wood.

The 1989 class will be announced Jan. 24.

Locals Advance in Australia Tennis

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP) — Mark Woodforde and Wally Masur of Australia and Patrick Kuhnen of West Germany scored straight-set victories Thursday and advanced to the quarterfinals of the $123,400 South Australian Open tennis championships.

For the Record

Phoenix outscored Boston 10-3 in the last 2½ minutes as the Suns broke a nine-season Boston Garden losing streak with a 106-104 victory over the Celtics Wednesday night. The Suns have won seven of their last eight games, while Boston is 1-5 in its last six. *(AP)*

The U.S. Olympic Committee has proposed a $249 million budget for 1989-92, an increase of nearly $100 million from its 1985-88 budget. The increase will go primarily to payments to athletes, training programs and the 40 national governing bodies. *(AP)*

ESPN said it has become the first cable television network in the United States to surpass 50 million subscriber households nationwide. ESPN says it is received in 55.5 percent of U.S. television households. *(UPI)*

Roy Tarpley, the Dallas Mavericks forward, has been suspended indefinitely without pay by NBA drug counselors for non-compliance with a follow-up program and so he could return to a substance abuse treatment center, the team said. *(AP)*

The World Boxing Association named Evander Holyfield, the junior-heavyweight champion, its Boxer of the Year in the United States in annual awards announced Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

Dick Versace, the Detroit Pistons assistant, has been named head coach of the Indiana Pacers of the National Basketball Association. Versace, 48, is the third leadership change this season for the Pacers. The interim coach, George Irvine, took over nine games into the season after Jack Ramsay resigned. *(AP)*

Quotable

Coach Sam Wyche of the Cincinnati Bengals, referring to the NFL playoff game in which the Seattle Seahawks' nose tackle, Joe Nash, apparently faked a knee injury to allow the Seahawks time to make defensive substitutions: "It seemed like every third down we had a 'Big Nash Attack.'" *(UPI)*

Mike Blake/Reuters-UPI

Soviet players hoist their flag girl after beating Canada.

Soviets Win Junior Hockey

The Associated Press

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — The Soviet Union clinched its eighth World Junior Hockey Championship gold medal Wednesday night as Alexandr Mogilny scored three goals within a span of 7 minutes, 30 seconds, and the Russians erupted for four other goals en route to a 7-2 victory over Canada.

The Soviets finished the 10-day, round-robin tournament with a 6-1-0 record. The Canadians, the tournament's defending champions, were shut out of a medal finish for the first time since 1984 and were fourth with a 4-2-1 record. *(See Scoreboard)*

Sweden, a 3-1 winner over Team U.S.A., earned the silver. The Swedes had fallen to the Soviets 3-2 last week.

Czechoslovakia, who handed the Soviets their only loss, took the bronze.

In post-tournament awards, Pavel Bure of the Soviet Union was voted the best forward, Aleksey Ivashkin of the Soviet Union the top goalie and Ricard Persson of Sweden the best defenseman.

Team U.S.A. had the tournament's top scorer in Jeremy Roenick with eight goals and eight assists for 16 points.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
New York	20	10	.667	—
Philadelphia	15	14	.517	4½
Boston	13	16	.448	6½
New Jersey	13	18	.419	7½
Washington	9	19	.321	10
Charlotte	8	21	.276	11½
Central Division				
Cleveland	22	5	.815	—
Detroit	20	8	.714	2½
Atlanta	20	10	.667	3½
Milwaukee	16	11	.593	6
Chicago	14	12	.571	6½
Indiana	6	22	.207	17½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Houston	19	11	.633	—
Dallas	17	18	.630	½
Denver	17	12	.586	1½
Utah	17	13	.567	2
San Antonio	8	20	.286	10
Miami	3	26	.103	15½
Pacific Division				
LA Lakers	20	11	.645	—
Phoenix	18	11	.621	1
Portland	17	12	.586	2
Seattle	15	12	.556	3
Golden State	12	14	.462	5½
LA Clippers	10	20	.333	9½
Sacramento	7	19	.269	10½

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Phoenix 26 18 24 28—186
Boston 27 33 28 26—104

Chambers 10-19 12-12 33, E.Johnson 7-16 4-4 18; McHale 10-17 7-9 27, Parish 7-10 1-2 15. Rebounds: Phoenix 51 (Chambers 11), Boston 53 (Parish 12). Assists: Phoenix 19 (K.Johnson 7), Boston 29 (D.Johnson 10).

New York 22 23 24 35—105
New Jersey 25 37 28 16—96

Ewing 10-19 10-11 30, Jackson 8-13 3-4 21; Hinson 9-22 0-0 18, Morris 7-11 1-1 15. Rebounds: New York 54 (Oakley 14), New Jersey 51 (B.Williams 14). Assists: New York 15 (G.Wilkins 7), New Jersey 16 (Bagley, Conner 6).

Charlotte 26 18 30 26— 84
Washington 32 27 24 26—109

Coffield 9-16 3-5 21, Malone 7-16 5-6 19; Rambis 5-10 6-8 16, Reid 6-12 0-0 12, Chapman 6-15 0-0 12. Rebounds: Charlotte 62 (Rambis 14), Washington 63 (Coffield, Walker 11). Assists: Charlotte 21 (Holton 9), Washington 20 (Malone 5).

Atlanta 27 32 34 29—113
Indiana 33 29 25 29—116

Tisdale 8-16 8-10 24, Person 7-15 4-5 18; Wilkins 13-28 2-3 29, Theus 6-12 6-6 18. Rebounds: Atlanta 52 (Malone 11), Indiana 55 (Gray 8). Assists: Atlanta 22 (Wilkins 8), Indiana 31 (Skiles 13).

LA. Clippers 17 28 23 34—102
Milwaukee 27 28 32 23—110

Cummings 9-24 9-11 27, Krystkowiak 8-15 7-7 23; Norman 13-25 0-2 24, Dailey 5-16 8-8 18. Rebounds: Los Angeles 59 (Norman 11), Milwaukee 78 (Cummings, Sikma 12). Assists: Los Angeles 24 (Grant 8), Milwaukee 22 (Humphries 8).

Miami 22 22 24 33—100
Golden State 39 18 36 26—109

Mullin 9-18 8-8 26, Frank 6-8 3-4 15, O.Smith 6-12 3-3 15, Higgins 5-8 5-6 15; Selkaly 6-13 8-11 20, Sundvold 8-16 1-1 17. Rebounds: Miami 64 (Long 12), Golden State 44 (L.Smith 8). Assists: Miami 21 (Sparrow 7), Golden State 26 (Mullin 9).

Portland 25 26 32 37—120
L.A. Lakers 28 34 29 32—123

Thompson 10-16 7-8 27, Worthy 9-14 7-8 25; Drexler 13-20 9-11 33, Duckworth 11-19 1-2 23. Rebounds: Portland 52 (Drexler 11), Los Angeles 50 (Green, Thompson 11). Assists: Portland 26 (Porter 13), Los Angeles 34 (E.Johnson 15).

Selected College Scores

EAST

Connecticut 57, Villanova 55
Delaware 52, Princeton 45
Harvard 84, Worcester Tech 77
Northeastern 59, Maine 55
Pittsburgh 81, Syracuse 76
Siena 91, Boston U. 78
Temple 67, La Salle 57
Yale 81, Bucknell 76

SOUTH

Florida St. 113, Rider 67
Kentucky 76, Georgia 65
Louisville 74, Virginia 71
Memphis St. 90, S. Mississippi 87, OT
Mississippi St. 87, LSU 84
Old Dominion 79, James Madison 77
Tennessee 84, Auburn 73
Vanderbilt 73, Alabama 53
Wake Forest 70, Maryland 68
William & Mary 71, Manhattan 53

MIDWEST

Ball St. 65, W. Michigan 63
Indiana 75, Ohio St. 65
Iowa St. 88, N. Iowa 80
Miami, Ohio 84, E. Michigan 74
Wisconsin 75, Minnesota 67

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 69, Texas Tech 62
Houston 90, Rice 75
Southern Meth. 81, North Texas 71
Texas 105, Baylor 86
Texas Christian 58, Texas A&M 51

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
National League
ST. LOUIS—Agreed to terms with Danny Cox, pitcher, on one-year contract.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
UTAH—Waived Bart Kofoed, guard.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
N.Y. GIANTS—Let Fontes, defensive backfield coach, resigned.
COLLEGE
CINCINNATI—Named Tim Murphy football coach.
COLORADO STATE—Named Tom Lichtenberg, quarterback coach; Steve Szabo, defensive coordinator and defensive line coach; Skip Holtz, wide receivers coach; and Steve Loney, offensive line coach and recruiting coordinator. Vance Bedford, secondary coach, and Bob Wylie, offensive line coach, will remain on staff.
DARTMOUTH—Named Louise O'Neal interim athletic director.
FORDHAM—Fred Herzog, forward, will sit out remainder of season due to knee injury.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
Pittsburgh	23	13	3	49	179	141
NY Rangers	21	14	6	48	161	147
Philadelphia	22	18	2	46	164	139
Washington	20	15	6	46	146	136
New Jersey	13	19	7	33	135	164
NY Islanders	10	25	2	22	112	157
Adams Division						
Montreal	27	10	6	60	168	127
Boston	14	15	9	41	132	122
Buffalo	14	20	4	36	139	158
Hartford	16	21	3	35	143	142
Quebec	13	25	4	30	145	192
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Detroit	19	15	5	43	155	150
St. Louis	14	19	7	35	135	146
Toronto	14	23	3	31	129	173
Minnesota	12	20	7	31	127	146
Chicago	10	24	5	25	147	181
Smythe Division						
Calgary	25	8	6	56	162	108
Los Angeles	24	14	1	49	203	157
Edmonton	22	14	4	48	180	150
Winnipeg	15	14	7	37	150	153
Vancouver	15	21	5	35	131	135

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Hartford 2 1 1 1—5
Buffalo 1 1 2 0—4

Francis (16), Ferraro (18), Cote (7), Lawton 2 (18); Napier (6), Turgeon (17), Ruuttu (7), Kruse (3). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Puppo) 6-5-8-1—20; Buffalo (on Llut) 12-8-7-0—27.

Washington 3 0 0 0—3
N.Y. Rangers 0 1 2 0—3

Caufmail (23), Gartner (14), Millar (11); Granato (21), Mullen (19), Leetch (9). Shots on goal: Washington (on Vanbiesbrouck) 14-7-12-3—36; New York (on Peeters) 13-22-17-2—54.

St. Louis 1 1 0—2
Detroit 1 2 1—4

Gallant 3 (22), MacLean (24); Zezel (18), Ronning (11). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Staten) 11-13-11—35; Detroit (on Riendeau) 9-10-4—23.

Vancouver 0 1 1—2
Winnipeg 2 1 1—4

Donnelly (7), Howerchuck 2 (18), McBain (23); Melnyk (2), Adams (13). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Chevrier) 9-6-6—21; Winnipeg (on McLean) 7-7-7—21.

Quebec 1 0 1—2
Edmonton 0 2 2—4

Fryer (8), Carson (33), Kurri 2 (25); Gillis (4), Jarvi (8). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Ranford) 9-8-6—23; Edmonton (on Tuomi) 13-16-7—36.

World Junior Hockey

Round-Robin

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Soviet Union	6	1	0	12	51	14
Sweden	6	1	0	12	39	14
Czech.	4	2	1	9	36	19
Canada	4	2	1	9	31	23
United States	3	3	1	7	41	25
Finland	2	4	1	5	29	37
Norway	1	6	0	2	14	56
West Germany	0	7	0	0	13	44

OBSERVER

Let Tax Promoters Pay

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Democrats and Wall Street just won't leave George Bush alone on this tax thing. They want more taxes laid on, and they keep fretting at Bush to lay on with a will.

It's hard to believe that Democrats are just itching to pay more taxes. It's possible, of course. Considering what Democrats have turned into lately, anything is possible, except a Democrat getting elected president.

In the days when Democrats couldn't help getting elected president, they let those knuckleheads, the now defunct hard-money Republicans, do the yammering about budget deficits.

That's ancient history, of course. When you say "Democrat" nowadays, what comes to mind? A perpetual congressman with a political action committee (PAC) so fat he doesn't have to stand for anything except the PAC that keeps stuffing him with the money that keeps getting him re-elected to keep his PAC happy.

□

So maybe Democrats really do want Bush to tax it up. Maybe Wall Street really wants it, too. If so, I wish somebody would explain why those big Wall Street bottom feeders last week let the government give them, practically dirt free, all those savings and loan companies that went bust in the Sun Belt.

The reason the papers gave for getting those deals closed before Saturday midnight was this: At midnight the tax law changed in such a way that the tax cuts available to Wall Streeters for making the deals would henceforth be much smaller.

If Wall Street really believes higher taxes are needed to save the United States, wouldn't these big operators have spoken sternly to the government as follows?

"How dare you try to close these deals before midnight Saturday? We refuse to settle until the New Year's arrival entitles us to pay the higher taxes our country so desperately needs."

□

Wall Streeters and Democrats are not the only people who want more taxes. Any number of newspaper editorial writers are nagging at Bush to whack the private purse.

Since editorial writers are the only people in the world besides baseball managers and philosophers who think without letup and get paid for it, you can't just throw their advice out the window.

Personally, I do not want my taxes increased. There are many reasons for this, including a suspicion that only a sap begs the government to bleed him while the Treasury is heaping money on Wall Streeters for signing before midnight.

However, my selfish view of higher taxes should not deny higher taxation to people who yearn to pay it.

Editorial writers, for instance. A simple change in the income-tax law might specify a 15 or 20 percent surtax on editorial writers.

Satisfying Democrats who pine to pay and pay again is harder, since it's probably unconstitutional to tax a person just for being a Democrat. Anyhow, except around Washington, where people earn good money for being Democrats, you'd probably find a lot of Democrats who not only read George Bush's lips in the fall, but liked every syllable of the text.

The trick is to raise taxes on congressional salaries. Congress being Democratic in perpetuity. Yes, this would also hit Republicans, but not too unfairly. It's no secret in Washington that a lot of Republicans are almost as desperate for a tax boost as the average Democrat.

This is probably because Republicans got to be Wall Street's favorite party by seeing things the Wall Street way, meaning, this year, more taxes.

□

There are a lot of ways to gratify Wall Street's own desire to pay more: Raise taxes on stock transactions. Staggering new excise taxes on stretch limousines, cellular telephones, private jets. No more tax deductibility for interest on money borrowed for leveraged buyouts. Heavily graduated surtax rates on bonus income.

Finally, of course, the government can easily set up a collection box for voluntary tax offerings from Wall Streeter, Democrat, editorial writer — from all those people who just can't get taxed enough to make them happy. Just send the money, folks.

If we put the box in the Pentagon, we won't have to pay anybody to carry the money to the maw.

New York Times Service

Breaking Bread, and Ice, With Arafat

Agence France-Presse

Sten Andersson, Swedish foreign minister, Rita Hauser, Yasser Arafat and Stanley Sheinbaum at Stockholm meeting.

By Paula Span

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — At luncheon, she was seated next to someone she had heard a great deal about but had never met — Yasser Arafat. Rita Hauser says she was not nervous.

"I've met many leaders of many countries," she says with a shrug. De Gaulle, there was someone she found hard to get comfortable with. Arafat was "just a guy. . . . Everybody looks bigger than life till you meet them."

Hauser, 54, was one of five American Jews who met leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Stockholm last month; their discussions, under the auspices of the Swedish government, helped encourage the first U.S.-PLO talks since 1975.

"I said to him, 'I know Lebanon very well. Do you know so-and-so and so-and-so?' " Arafat did, it turned out. "We had a whole host of mutual acquaintances, Lebanese, Egyptians. And that broke the ice."

Hauser, an international lawyer whose clients are both Israeli and Arab, has been sounding off about the Middle East for 20 years — as a Nixon administration appointee, as a commentator on various op-ed pages, as one of those foreign policy pundits continually serving on commissions and addressing conferences and debating on "Nightline."

When the Swedes approached the California economist and publisher Stanley K. Sheinbaum, hoping to arrange a meeting between the PLO and U.S. Jews, he proposed that Hauser join the group. "She's a knowledgeable woman, a competent woman," Sheinbaum says. "I thought the political balance was good." He is a Democratic fund-raiser. she calls herself "a moderate Republican in the Rockefeller stream."

However the Stockholm sessions may have influenced U.S. policy, one of the side effects was a boosted public profile for Rita Hauser. She was not the delegation's leader — officially, there was none — but, notes Avram Udovitch, another of the U.S. Jewish group in Stockholm and chairman of the department of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University, "Rita takes charge."

Some inverse relationship seems to be operating here: small physical stature offset by high levels of self-assurance and New York brass. Her résumé runs three pages and, talking in her Park Avenue apartment just before an appearance at the Council on Foreign Relations, she needs no prodding to rattle through it.

She grew up with interests in politics and in foreign affairs that have steadily intensified. She might have wound up moving in and out of government in any case, but her entrance was accelerated by prevailing attitudes, 30 years ago, at New York law firms.

"People don't remember this," Hauser says. "I was a top-flight law student, I spoke several languages, I was fairly unique. One firm after another said they weren't hiring women, or they'd hired a woman once but she became pregnant. . . . It's so radically changed that when I give speeches to young lawyers, they think I'm talking about ancient times — but that's how it was."

So she worked for the Justice Department instead, then wrote speeches and campaigned for Richard Nixon, the eventual reward being named U.S. representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. She dates her fascination with the Middle East to that period.

Hauser calls herself "Jewish because I was born Jewish, that's my people," but she also calls herself a nonbeliever. "I'm areligious . . . I abhor fanatics and every religion has its fringe elements, the zealots." Traveling through the Mideast 20 years ago, however, she met Golda Meir and learned about Zionism and Jewish history. She also visited refugee camps in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria, visited Cairo a dozen times, and got to know Arab leaders. "That's what's given me what I like to think is the balance I have," she says. "There are grievances on all sides."

Though Hauser's name has been floated for various positions since her United Nations stint, subsequent Republican administrations have used her services on only an ad hoc basis. She has been concentrating on her law practice with Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, where she is a senior managing partner.

Like a number of American Jews, Hauser grew more vocally critical of Israel during its invasion of Lebanon in 1982 — "a misconceived adventure all the way" — and has continued to urge Israel toward a settlement that relinquishes territory for peace, a goal she believes requires negotiations with the PLO. Thus far, that step has been anathema to both of Israel's major parties.

Support for territorial compromise, a more accepted position in Israel than among some Jewish-American groups, has been a cornerstone, too, of the International Center for Peace in the Middle East, a peace advocacy group founded in Tel Aviv in 1982. Hauser has chaired its U.S. section, "a shoestring organization" with a tiny office here, since 1984. "It is my firm belief," she declares, "that the vast majority of Jews in the Diaspora are far more in favor of our approach — a peaceful, negotiated compromise — than the hard-line Likud approach — 'never give an inch.' "

The center did not sponsor the Stockholm emissaries; because of the Swedes' insistence on secrecy, the organization knew nothing of the meetings until they became public. But although they were acting as individuals, all five of the Americans who met with Arafat were center board members. (The others were the center's U.S. executive director, Drora Kass, and Menachem Z. Rosensaft, founding chairman of the International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors.)

"I said to everybody, 'There's going to be a lot of flak,' " Hauser recalls. Actually, there was less than might be expected. Still, a B'nai B'rith official called the Stockholm meeting a sideshow that served to "perpetrate fraud on the international community." The American Jewish Committee, which years ago asked Hauser not to identify herself in her writings as the AJC vice president she is, "disavowed" the trip. And Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, particularly offended Hauser by calling the five "willing dupes."

Some of the flak is personal as well as political. She gets more press than some who spend years toiling in Jewish organizations. She name-drops continually.

Hauser doesn't deny her assertiveness: "I come into a room filled with men and within a few minutes dominate the meeting," she says during a discussion of sexism and how she feels she surmounted it. "The problem a lot of women have is that they're not forceful."

"Toughness is not a quality that offends anyone," says an official of a major Jewish organization. "Being arrogant is something else. . . . To know her is not to love her."

Hauser has written on numerous occasions about moments "ripe" for peace, after which the region was wracked again by violence. Arafat maintained in Stockholm and afterward that while the PLO renounced terrorism, it defined the intifada, the uprising in the West Bank and Gaza, as a legitimate attempt to overthrow an occupation, not as terrorism.

But Hauser is "very optimistic; I don't share the views of those who think it's hopeless, that it can never be resolved." Arafat's statements and the U.S. response "are going to blow open everything," she says.

PEOPLE

Meet the Ambassador — Wearing Lederhosen

The flier, offering the magazine European Travel & Life at half price, says for openers that it "invites you to begin a lifelong love affair with the most magnificent place on earth" — meaning Europe. The advertisement displays color photographs of a castle garden, a baroque ballroom, a prancing fashion model, some fine china, a contemplative writer, and an unidentified couple in Bavarian leather knickers captioned: "The People." Those putatively European people in the *Lederhosen* were, however, at last report, Americans — namely Ambassador **Richard Burt** and his wife, **Gahl**. The Burts are departing from Bonn, where he has served as the U.S. envoy for three years.

□

Gustav Hasford, a California novelist and Oscar nominee, was sentenced to six months in jail and placed on five years' probation for stealing almost 750 books from nine libraries. Hasford, who cowrote the screenplay for the 1987 film "Full Metal Jacket," had been charged with stealing thousands of books from more than 70 libraries in England and the United States, but negotiated a plea with the prosecutor to possessing stolen property. Judge **Warren Conklin** also fined Hasford $1,100 and ordered him to return 748 books, including many rare volumes, to nine libraries and an individual.

□

Hungary's 12-year-old **Judit Polgar** ranks above world champion **Maya Chiburdanidze** as the No. 1 in women's chess, according to the latest ratings published Wednesday by the International Chess Federation, FIDE. In the men's rankings, world champion **Garri Kasparov** continued to top the list ahead of former title holder **Anatoli Karpov**.

□

"Working Girl," a corporate Cinderella comedy, led all other films in nominations for the Golden Globe Awards. "Working Girl" collected six nominations, including best musical or comedy, best director for **Mike Nichols**, best actress for **Melanie Griffith** and best screenplay for **Kevin Wade**.

□

Lukas Foss, 66, is leaving his post as Brooklyn Philharmonic music director to devote more time to composing.

TODAY'S

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on page 6

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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